THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 186,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1905 VOL. LXX; NO. 43.

The RIVIERA of AMERICA.

FOURTEEN YEAR—OLD WILD PECAN TREE—ON THE GULF COAST.

CELESTE FIGS OF THE COAST REGION SECOND YEAR GROWTH.

ELMWOOD—FOR MANY YEARS THE MECCA OF MAURICE THOMPSONS MORNING PILGRIMAGES.

Within the past five years the sleepy states of Dixie have made great strides in progress, industrial and agricultural. Previous to this time they have been associated in the northern mind with cotton and tobacco, and it is still a little difficult to think of them in conjunction with "farming" and "market gardening," "fruit raising" and "stock growing" as these occupations are known to the north and west. Yet, agricultural, they are soon to be considered as serious competitors of other sections. In fruit raising and market gardening they will merely precede the more northern sections, bringing their succulent supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables to our markets ahead of the colder states, but more staple products and stock are to meet us in competition. Many of the western cattlemen regard the south today as the coming stock section, and southern California will soon have to look to its laurels or the Gulf Coast will snatch them away. This Gulf Coast of Mississippi is the Italy of America. Had it been exploited as has southern California it would equal it not excel it in beauty and productiveness. Fruits, nuts and flowers grow quite as profusely on the Gulf of Mexico coast as they do on the coast of the Pacific, yet few people associate Mississippi's border with the orange and the fig. Except as a region for the winter tourist, indeed, these lower reaches of the United States are little known. Occasional migratory northerners, like the late Maurice Thompson, find them out and weave garlands of words about them, as in My Winter Garden. This idyl of the Creole coast sums up the experiences of seventeen winters, and one has but to read its opening chapter to conceive a mad desire to fly to this enchanted region. From Mobile bay to the Louisiana marshes is less than one hundred and fifty miles—this stretch comprising the Mississippi coast.

On the same isothermal line as the Bermudas, it is a veritable ozone belt—the abode of soft winds, persistent sunshine and gentle rains. One could write pages on the beauty of this semi-tropical coast, with its wealth of southern foliage and flower—the glittering, heavy leaved magnolia, with its rich perfume, the pine and the bay, those giant oaks, moss hung, that strew the coast, the wild hedges of Cherokee vieing with the thousand tamer roses of the gardens, of the mockingbird's song in the early morning, and the miles of shell roads that follow the gulf and along which cluster those little resorts of the summer and winter cottager—Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula, Biloxi, Gulfpoint—Maurice Thompson has said it all though, and said it much better than anyone else will ever do. He is the poet and biographer of the region, from its most romantic standpoint; yet there is room for a staider pen to discuss its commercial aspect. This coast is a garden spot in reality—a spot of gardens, of orchards and groves. Oranges grow as they do in Florida and California and Cuba; those most delicious of oranges—the Satsumas. There are fig leaves for all the Eves of the world to wear. Rice and sugarcane yield heavy crops. Grapes thrive; the Scuppernong wine of the coast is as delicate as champagne. Truck farming for the early northern markets has reached colossal proportions. And lastly the pecan. This nut to the northerner means the little, hardshell seedling, the wild nut of Texas and Louisiana, such as one buys at the grocers or the fruiterers. The pecan of the Gulf Coast is a far different product; it has a paper shell, a full meat of exquisite flavor and noble proportions, measuring from 1½ to 2¼ inches in length and from 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter. These crops—the orange, the fig, sugarcane, the pecan are destined to be the great money crops of the coast. But as the pecan is hardy and impervious to frost, it takes first rank among these four leading crops, and deserves more than a passing mention.

The possibilities of the coast lands for pecans cannot be everestimated. The magnificent size and perfection of the product of the pecan trees along the immediate coast cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. The soil and climate of this region are so well adapted to the pecan that it comes into bearing here much earlier than in other sections of the south. It is asserted that they bear five years sooner on the piney woods soil than they do on the heavy alluvials.

Paper shell pecans are the result of grafts or buds on seedling stock. The science of pecan propagation is comparatively new, but the achievement is so complete that the paper shell pecan has a future of infinite possibilities. This fact is recognized throughout the south where a general interest has been awakened and there is a constantly increasing demand for both nuts and trees, while information is being sought by hundreds of people who have heard of the culture of this nut in the gulf coast region and the phenomenal profits attached.

The owner of the California ranch who moved to this coast five years ago from Los Angeles, Cal., and has carved out a farm in the woods, says:

"I regard the growing of a fine paper shell pecan on this gulf coast as a far better and safer proposition than English walnut, lemon and orange growing in southern California, regardless of the difference between the very low price of these lands and the high price of lands there."

Commercial groves of these nuts are few and in their infancy, and growers for fancy pecans for any market may be counted on one's fingers, but as it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that paper shell pecans are a profitable investment, since growers have learned the science of propagation, it is but a question of time when they will be grown in sufficient quantities to meet the rapidly increasing demand for them. As a dessert nut they are without equal—they supply at least one-fifth more meat than an English walnut and have an infinitely finer and more delicious flavor. Confectioners are using them in constantly increasing quantities. There is talk of extracting the oil for a new salad oil, which would create an immense demand in itself. The demand in the east for table nuts cannot be anywhere near met. The United States imports annually $28,000,000 worth of nuts. These facts alone point to a great future for the delicate pecan of the coast, which is as superior to the hard shell seedling as it is to the hickory nut (to which family it belongs). The paper shell pecan brings from 40 cents a pound at wholesale to $1.50 a pound at retail—which fact will make most people open their eyes. Who ever heard of a nut worth $1.50 a pound. One of the best known growers of the gulf coast answers this: "I venture to say that less than two per cent of the people of the United States have ever seen a paper shell pecan, much less ever tasted one."

This being the case, their value may not be discussed by the 98 per cent. Grafted or budded pecan trees under cultivation bear in four to five years—a few pounds of nuts—increasing annually, until at the tenth year 100 pounds of nuts are normal. Scattered all over the gulf coast from Mobile to New Orleans are trees that bring from $100 to $300 each in a single season, and these trees grow more prolific as the years go by, not actually maturing until their fortieth year, and attaining to the ripe old age of one to two hundred years. Nearly every dooryard on the coast has a tree or two that furnishes the family and neighbors nuts, and many of the single trees pay taxes, insurance or even for the place itself. There is one wild pecan tree on record which has produced more than 1,000 pounds of nuts in one season. Estimate the value of that tree had it been of the choice varieties.

The low price of lands on this coast and their exceeding productiveness are bringing hundreds of intensive farmers out of the north, and not infrequently the winter visitor, who comes to idle away the cold months, buys himself a piece of land somewhere along the gulf and goes in for fruit, nut or vegetable raising. Some take to poultry, which is another source of profit on this coast, with an unlimited market in the large cities of New Orleans and Mobile for the eggs and broilers.

Quoting the owner of the California ranch further, in comparison with southern California:

"It seems remarkably strange that lands on this gulf coast that produce from $50 to $150 per acre are so very low in price, whereas lands in southern California that produce equal values are from forty to three hundred times as much. It certainly cannot always exist when the homemaking and producing class of our northern and western citizens become acquainted with the facts as I have found them."

"The climate here, compared to southern California, is all that could be desired, and the water for purity and healthfulness cannot be surpassed. Building material here is abundant and cheap, whereas in southern California it is very high, as it must all come from the Pacific coast region of Oregon and Washington."

If the seacoast of Mississippi is a garden spot for fruits, nuts and vegetables, the Mississippi Sound which washes its shores is no less productive and grows quite as delicious foods in its own way as does the land. The fish of these waters are innumerable and comprise many of the finest known to the world—the famous pompano, Spanish mackerel, red snapper, croaker, mullet and flounder, trout and sea turtle, the gamey tarpon or "Silver King" and giant gar, fish for food and fish for sport. But the sound, prolific in all these, is crowned by its oyster beds—beds of thousands upon thousands of acres, which supply two-thirds of the world's demand and form an industry ranking with that of Maryland. Indeed, half of the oysters that are sent out from this southern coast country go out as the Baltimore product, although quite as well fitted to sail under their own colors. Some of the largest oyster canneries of the world are here. Each of the little coast cities and resorts has from one to five and the scenes about the oyster wharves when the fleets come in is interesting. Not only are oysters, shrimp and crabs canned, but the delectable fig of the coast—the Celeste—is preserved here to be eaten all over the civilized world and exclaimed over. Nothing grown in California excels it and the coast fig is a far greater money maker.

When the wonders and beauties of this region to the south of us become better known—and the distance is not great, scarcely farther than New York to Chicago—immigration will be greatly accelerated. As it is the winter tourist who haunts this coast by the thousand is spreading abroad its bounty of fruit and flower, its balmy climate, tempered by the gulf stream and the great pine forests of Mississippi, and with these advantages it will not be long before they are realized by both rich and poor.

FIRST GOLD PENS WERE AMERICAN

Successful Manufacture and Improvements Originated Here.

Talking of fountain pens the other day, a manufacturer of those articles said that it was only the gold pen, first manufactured in this country, which made the device possible, because without a point which will not corrode the fountain pen cannot be made to last long enough to cover its cost.

Perhaps the first attempts to manufacture gold pens were made in England, but they were never successful, because of the softness of the metal, and even when diamonds or rubies were tried as a tip to the extreme points, the results were not satisfactory. Then an American, John Hawkins, who was in England while these attempts were being made, discovered that an alloy of iridium and osmium would serve the purpose and at the same time greatly reduce the cost. This alloy is one of the hardest and most refractory known. Hawkins sold his discovery to a clergyman of Detroit, Mich., and it was there, in 1835, that the manufacture of gold pens really began.

Though the first pens turned out were more or less defective, the principle and the commercial success of the method were established, and in 1840 the plant was taken to New York. Then the pens were put upon the market in considerable quantities and were fairly good. Next came the discovery, about 1850, that the iridium points could be embedded in the gold, instead of soldered to it, and this did away with the corrosion of the solder by the ink. Then, and ever since, America has led the world in the various methods which have brought the gold pen to its present stage of perfection.

Gold used in the pen as now made comes from the United States assay office. It is alloyed to about 16 karats fine. The rolling of this alloy into strips for the cutting out of the pieces, the shaping of the pen, the notching of the blunt nib to receive the iridium point and similar operations are all done by machinery, of course, and much of it is of the finest and most delicate kind. Nowadays the iridium point, so fine you can hardly see it, is melted into the nib, and then comes the most important operation of all, namely the cutting of the slit in the nib in such a way as to cut the iridium point into two equal parts. This is done almost last of all, after the shaping and tempering has been completed, and the fineness of the machinery needed will be appreciated when it is stated that the cutting of the slit is accomplished by an extremely thin disc of copper charged with oil and emery, and revolving rapidly. The nibs are then brought together by hammering, and, after burnishing, which makes the ink flow freely, and other slight but important finishing operations, the pen is ready for the market.—Philadelphia Record.

The Everlasting Hoodoo.

The desperate man, weary of life, opened an upper window in the skyscraper and threw himself out.

He landed on top of a load of mattresses with which a teamster happened to be driving along at the moment.

"Hang the luck!" he exclaimed, as he rose to his feet, shook himself, and found he was practially uninjured. "I might have known this would be the result of jumping from the thirteenth floor!"—Chicago Tribune.

Anxiety.

Tramp (outside the gate)—Does your dog bite?

Mrs. Weptonwish (on the porch)—Yes, he does, and—oh, please don't come in! We are so particular about what we feed him on!—Somerville Journal.

Values.

An ounce of intuition is worth a pound of tuition.—Philadelphia Record.

THE MINNESOTA INTERLAKEN

Hundreds of Miles of Waterways for Boats to Pursue.

Now the stated newspaper summer correspondent turned loose to grass, is always enthusiastic, says Charles Hallock, in Recreation. His descriptions of rural haunts are, therefore, subject to mortification. They are always heartiest when they effervesce. But I am no 4-year-old colt just out of harness. I have looked the entire continent almost over, and am free to say that for a country devoid of mountain features and partaking purely of the pastoral, I have found none to equal middle Minnesota in beauty and everchanging variety, and it is practically unlimited. The very contour of the land makes this possible.

Consider, if you please, that this is the center of the great reservoir system which supplies some of the principal rivers on the continent. Here on this crowning watershed the Mississippi and the Red River of the North have their sources, so close together and so near akin by birth and association that the deities of the woods have always marveled why they turned their backs to each other and took opposite directions, one to the freezing Arctic and the other to the tepid South Atlantic.

In this sylvan nursery of streams, in the very cradle of these diverse temperaments and erratic moods we find a congregation of catch basins, lakes and feeders, so numerous that they are hardly named or numbered. They seem the very counterpart of the galaxy across the sky. There are lakes of every conceivable conformation and outline—round lakes with pebbly shores, oblong lakes margined with wild rice and reeds, lakes with deeply indented bays and projecting points, lakes with shores wooded to the brink, and lakes set in shrubless seas of lawn, lakes filled with islands, lakes with flat shores, bold shores, sloping shores, craggedshores, and lakes with confronting bluffs and promontories.

There are lakes detached and isolated, lakes in clusters and pairs, lakes large as seas, and lakes in connecting chains which stretch far across the prairie and furnish uninterrupted thoroughfares for boats for distances of a hundred miles.

OLD HOME WEEK.

They come from farmsteads nestling
Among the quiet hills,
Or where the voice of ocean
The air with music fills;
By train or boat or trolley,
Or vehicle antique,
The natives of New England,
When it is Old Home Week.

They sit upon the benches,
They walk beneath the trees,
The gray haired wedded lovers
Rheumatic in the knees;
The friends of faded summers
Who now renew again
The ties that time has weakened
With stress of joy or pain.

Though some are clad in broadcloth
And some in worsted go,
Each keeps within his bosom
The love of home aglow;
And neither gold nor glory
Can make their hearts forget
The woods and fields of boyhood
With dews of morning wet.

Long live the true affection
That yearly leads their feet
To dear familiar places,
With precious memories sweet.
God bless the grizzled fathers
And mothers mild and meek,
Who keep it every summer—
New England's Old Home Week.
—Miuna Irving in Leslie's Weekly.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE FORGOT ONE SMITH

The late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee used to tell with great gusto an experience he had during his gubernatorial campaign in Virginia against Hon. John S. Wise.

"Mr. Wise made the statement," said the general, "that if I had been named Smith instead of Lee I never would have been heard of. I endeavored to combat that theory, and in every speech I made during the campaign would touch upon Mr. Wise's statement and would then refer to some famous historical figures, in order to show that the name Smith was not to be despised.

"One day I spoke before a large crowd on the court house green in a rural community, and even before I began my speech I noticed a drunken man standing right up in the front row of listeners. I took up the Smith matter and informed those agriculturists what a distinguished family the Smiths had been. As I warmed up to the subject I noticed that something seemed to be worrying the drunken man, and more than once he seemed to be on the verge of interrupting me.

"I reminded my audience that a distinguished governor of the state had borne the name of Smith, and that many other men famous in war and in peace had borne the despised cognomen. Meanwhile the drunken man watched me with ill-concealed anxiety. Finally he could stand it no longer. Lifting his hand and balancing himself with inebriated gravity he blurted out: 'Shay, gen'ral, don't forgit thash old Smith thash killed Pocahontas!'"—William F. Leath, in Lippincott's.

One of Secretary Wilson's Imported Goats

A MALTA GOAT.

Secretary Wilson's sixty-eight Maltese goats, specially imported to supply milk for babies and invalids, have completed their stay in quarantine at New York, and received a clean bill of health.

Although these goats are of a rare breed, which has been held responsible for the transmission of the microbe of Malta fever, they have been subjected to no special tests during their detention in quarantine.

There have been no microscopical or bacteriological examination of blood, or pathological tests, such as high medical authorities have declared necessary.

The goats have been subjected to the ordinary observation by government inspectors which is given to healthy blooded stock from England and portions of the continent which are free from animal diseases.

Instead of taking special precautions to prevent the introduction of disease, these goats have been treated as particular pets of the secretary of agriculture, and so long as thermometer tests have indicated no signs of fever they have been passed as healthy.

Sixteen of the goats were shipped to the Maryland experiment station of the department of agriculture at College, Md., and the others will be sent to the Storr's experiment station at Storr's, Conn.

It is proposed to test their milk producing qualities not only as to quantity, but as to its value for infants and invalids. The nearness of the Maryland station to Washington will enable the tests of the milk to be made among families in the national capital.

The milk of the Malta goat is said to more nearly resemble mother's milk than any that is produced.

The plan of scattering them widely over the United States has apparently been abandoned for the present, as the bulk of the flock is to be wintered in heated quarters in Connecticut. The sixteen goats sent to Maryland will also be specially protected during severe storms and cold spells.

HOISTING COAL AT A MINE

Smallest Details Looked After in the Anthracite Region.

To most men—such as are even engaged in other lines of engineering construction—the mechanical details of mine hoisting can not fail to be of interest, says R. V. Norris, in Engineering Magazine. It is here shown that they are vital to the success of the majority of coal mining industries.

With many, the mining of coal is classed among the roughest kind of mechanical operations, in which the pick, drill and mulecar play the most prominent part—an idea which has survived the era of primitive mining operations. Modern mining, however, has been brought to a stage of engineering refinement never dreamed of by the pioneers of the industry. To the lay reader the condensed presentation of the state of the art as now conducted, even so far as it relates to the surface, is a revelation such as, without expert instructions, could not be gained even by a tour of inspection throughout the anthracite districts. The manner of obtaining the great supply of fuel, which is so intimately related to the progress of civilization, of which supply the Pennsylvania anthracite regions are one of the most important sources of supply, will ever continue to possess an interest superior to that of many industries to which coal-getting is commercially vital.

The facts given illustrate the importance of skillful engineering to minor hoisting, and serve to place in a strong light the great advancement made during the last twenty-five years by careful study and skilled construction. It will be seen that even the smallest details have received attention, and that what might seem of small moment to those unfamiliar with the requirements of coal hoisting prove upon examination to be far otherwise.

LUCK AND CHANCE IN WESTERN MINING

The cynic's argument that success in most cases is but due to a succession of fortunate blunders would seem to be more often exemplified in mining for the precious metals than in any other field of the world's work.

"Go and dig there!" advised a facetious miner, thinking to play a joke on the confiding tenderfoot who had asked where he would better begin his mining.

He pointed as he spoke to a crumbling prospect hole, long before abandoned as ground utterly barren. But to the eyes of inexperience one spot looked as promising as another, and the young fellow promptly lent himself to the unguessed humor of the situation, with the result that in less than a da's work he had uncovered one of the richest veins of tellurium ever opened in that camp.

He was still so ignorant of what he had found that when another practical joker offered to sink the shaft forty feet for a half interest in the claim the opportunity to relieve a pair of blistered palms was hailed as a godsend. Yet, that forty feet of sinking paid something like $50,000, while, first and last, the great Melvina mine of Boulder county, Col., has yielded close to $700,000.—Mary E. Stickney in Sunset Magazine.

A TIP FROM THE BENCH.

"When Judge McCay was on the bench for the Northern District of Georgia, the attorneyship of which the President has offered Carter Tate," said a Georgia representative, "a young lawyer secured the attention of the judge and told him that he wished a postponement of a case in which he was to appear for the defendant. The case was one of simple moonshining, but the lawyer contended that it would take several hours for the argument.

"'I can understand all you will have to say in an hour's time,' said the judge.

"'I am satisfied I shall take fully eight hours in my argument,' contended the lawyer.

"'Very well; have your own way; but it will take the prisoner about three years to tell why he employed you.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Losing His Sympathy.

Johnny—Pa, did Job have a turkey?

Papa—Well—er—possibly. I've heard the expression "as poor as Job's turkey."

Johnny—Well, I don't think he was so badly off if he had a turkey.—Brooklyn Life.

KING DOES NOT WISH TO MARRY

Alphonso Would Rather Sow Wild Oats for a Few Years More.

To the despair of his ministers and his mother, young King Alphonso, of Spain continues his resistance in all their plans to make him marry any of the several princesses who have been suggested to him.

"I know that I must marry some day," he is said to have answered his mother not long ago, "and when the time comes I shall submit quietly, but it seems to me that when I, for the sake of providing an heir to the throne, consent to marry one of those empty-headed, plain-looking and anything but charming princesses on your list, I ought to be allowed a few years' freedom before entering into a loveless marriage.

"Were I allowed, like any other young man not born to wear a crown, to choose my own bride according to the dictates of my heart, I should have no objection to marrying today, but as it is, my people will understand my desire to remain unchained for a few short years."

In the meantime, the people of Spain are busy guessing who will be their queen, and to help the king to make a selection they have voted for the various princesses of Europe who are on the marriageable list.

Nearly one hundred thousand votes were cast, and of these Princess Ena of Battenberg led the list as the popular favorite with 30,128 votes, followed by Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught with 21,236 votes, and Princess Louise of Orleans with 3,002 votes. Should the king decide to accept one of these three his choice will undoubtedly be Princess Louise of Orleans, whose beauty appeals to him, and whose sister, the Queen of Portugal, he greatly admires.

Princess Ena of Battenberg he has described unbearable, insignificant and stupid, and Princess Patricia has plainly made him understand that she does not want him, even if King Edward would withdraw his objection to the match. But probabilities are that the young king, who is far more interested in automobiles, horses and Parisian chansonette chanteuses than in princesses, will force the queen mother to permit him to sow a few more wild oats before he submits to her wishes. And for the happiness of the girl he finally consents to marry, it is undoubtedly far better so.

THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE

By A. W. MARCHMONT.

CHAPTER XXI.

I must have hit the Prince hard, judging by the effects. His friends picked him up and after a minute or so led him away into the hotel. Then Nikolitch came across to me, his look very troubled.

"This is an ugly business, Bergwyn. He's badly marked and half dazed with your blow."

"I am more sorry for it than I can say," I replied. I regretted it intensely indeed.

"I: was his fault—his only. We all saw that. He came to the place with the intention of quarreling. He knew we were to dine here. One of his companions heard it from a friend of mine. He behaved abominably. We all see that; even his friends."

"Oh, yes, the insult was deliberate. I couldn't take that. What is to hapoen?"

"I said that we would go to your house; and should be there, if they had a message to bring. Shall we go?"

"It means a meeting, of course," I said, as we left.

"Of course. Have you been out before?"

"No; we don't settle our quarrels this way in the States, but I've been in more than one ugly scrap and come through."

"He's an old hand at it and is an excellent swordsman. But you will have choice of weapons. You beat him, through being cool. He generally gets the choice of weapons, taking care to give the insult and so be the challenged party. That was his move just now. He first insulted you, thinking you would challenge him, and when you didn't, he meant to strike you so that you'd be obliged. I was glad you prevented that."

"I'd give a good deal to be out of it," I said, after a pause. My companion glanced at me in some surprise.

"I don't see how you can avoid it."

"I'm not afraid. I don't mean that. But coming right on top of what you were saying about the Princess, it will set tongues wagging about her."

"You mean the dog story?" I nodded. "You don't mean there's anything in that?"

"There's one woman who knows it all and by this time has the proofs. The Baroness von Talken."

"To the devil with that woman. She's in everything," he exclaimed. "Of course that's where it comes from; and of course she told Albrevics. It's an ugly story for him to hear. You'll have to be careful. He means mischief."

"I'm not thinking about him."

"No, but he's been thinking about you, Bergwyn. What will you do?"

"What the devil can I do, man? If it would help things for her, I'd choose pistols and kill him; but it would only make matters worse for her. Everyone will set the quarrel down to her; and that's just what I'd have given anything to avoid."

"Oh, it wouldn't hurt her. It doesn't hurt a woman here for two men to quarrel about her—choosing, of course, a decent pretext—and for one of 'em to be killed. It's happened often enough." His indifferent tone no less than his words astonished me. "Are you a good shot?" he added after a pause.

"I can shoot a bit, and use a sword well enough to keep myself out of danger, probably, if it comes to that."

"It will come to one or the other, Bergwyn. There's no other way now. Have you any foils here?" he asked as we reached my house; and when I produced them he proposed that we should try a bout.

We took off our coats and set to work at once. Mine was a very indifferent style, very rough and ready, and his particularly polished, acquired in the latest Italian school. But mine served me well enough for defensive purposes. He was the better swordsman, with a dozen more tricks of fence than I possessed, but he could not break through my guard. He touched me more than once; but not so as to have inflicted any serious wound, had the weapons been sharp.

"You haven't much to fear from the Prince," he said in one of the breathing spaces. "His is also the Italian style; and he's better than I am; but you have a devil of a defense. Can you force the fighting a bit? Try now."

We crossed again, and this time, after a long, defensive play, I changed my tactics suddenly, and touched him.

"You got me in the arm," he cried, directly. "And well done, too. You'll wear the Prince down. That's his one failing—he can't keep his temper. I have no fear for tomorrow. You have an iron wrist."

We were thus engaged when Buller brought word that the friends of Prince Albrevics had arrived. Nikolitch put on his coat and went to them. He was in high spirits.

"It is the challenge, of course," he said when he returned. "Shall we make it swords or pistols? I have arranged to meet tomorrow morning a mile or two out of the city. If you don't want to kill him I should choose swords."

"Let it be swords then," I agreed.

"He's got a devil of a bruise on his face, they tell me," he declared with obvious glee, as he left me again. "As if a horse had kicked him, one of them says."

"We've arranged it all," he reported when he came back again. "They were surprised at your choosing swords, because of his reputation, but it will be all right. You'll wear him down. I know him. And now I'll be off and find some one to act with me. Get to bed early and have as much sleep as you can. I'll be round in time in the morning."

I sat for some time after he had left me, smoking and thinking. I regretted the whole thing more than I can say; but when I found my thoughts getting into a very gloomy vein, I put the brake on; and taking Nikolitch's advice, went off to bed and slept soundly until Buller called me.

Nikolitch came in good time bringing a friend, a Captain Astic, and we drove off. It was a gloriously fine morning, the air cool, refreshing and brisk.

"Too much sun," was Nikolitch's practical comment. He looked at everything as if it affected the matter in hand, and spoke of it as though it were the most ordinary course in the world that two sane men should go out to do murder if possible.

Of my own sensations I need not say much. I was thoughtful, preoccupied indeed, and gloomy. I don't think I was afraid; although the deliberateness of the preparations and the anticipation of having to meet a man in cold blood and fight him for my life, made the affair appear almost formidable. I was far from having a wish to do the Prince any injury, to say nothing of taking his life; and my chief thought was the impossible wish that the whole matter, quarrel and all, could have been wiped out of the record of things done and be deemed never to have occurred.

I don't think I spoke during the drive out; but I remember taking notice of many trifles. There was a loose button in the upholstering of the carriage; some stains on Captain Astic's uniform caught my eye, and I contrasted it with the smart grooming of Nikolitch. My friend was awkward in handling the pair of swords we had with us; and he and the other joked about it. Trifles of that kind struck me; and when the drive came to and and we left the carriage, I can recall my distinct sensation of relief, followed by a fidgetty impatience to get the affair over.

I was irritated because the other side kept us waiting a considerable time. My seconds lit cigarettes and first picked out the best spot for the encounter; then in low tones discussed the delay and the probable reasons for it; whether the Prince was too ill to come; how long we need wait for him; and so on. They appeared to me to speak with a certain amount of disappointment, as one might regret being robbed of a promised entertainment.

The air began to chill them and they stamped about and clapped their gloved hands to keep the blood circulating. But I felt nothing of that. I sat quite still on the trunk of a fallen tree and was conscious mainly of a sort of impressive awe making everything seem unreal, mingled with a growing desire that the fight could be avoided; or rather the necessity for it obliterated—for I was perfectly aware of its inevitability.

I could not bring myself to wish to harm the man I was to meet. Once or twice I sought to rouse my anger against him by recalling the insult of the previous evening and the foulness of his words and conduct. But even while I appreciated its wantonness and inexcusable grossness, I could not stir myself to any real passion. My sense of regret for the whole business overshadowed everything.

I believe my companions thought I was suffering from fear; but it was not conscious fear, if fear at all. I did not anticipate any serious results to myself from the duel. Such a thought never occurred to me; it was the lethargy of an overwhelming revolt from the affair as a whole.

It began to grow less absorbing when I heard Captain Astic tell Nikolitch, in a tone of unmistakable relief and satisfaction, that the others were coming.

Nikolitch came and told me, and I noticed a solicitude and anxiety in his tone and look that were new.

"Very well," I said, with half a sigh.

"You have nothing to fear," he whispered, that Astic might not hear him.

"I do fear nothing, Nikolitch," I said, with a smile; and his face brightened at the smile.

As soon as they came the four seconds busied themselves in settling the preliminaries and then Nikolitch introduced a fifth man to me.

"Doctor Astic, the Captain's brother, Bergwyn."

We shook hands and the doctor had a steady look into my eyes. "It's a chilly morning although so bright—but we get them here sometimes," he said.

"Any morning's good enough for this sort of thinfi," I answered; and he had another stare at me and then put down his case of instruments on the tree where I had been sitting.

"Will you get ready, Mr. Bergwyn?" asked Captain Astic.

I saw the Prince already had his coat off and I made ready, the Captain meanwhile pointing out the positions we were to take with cheerful but professional coolness.

As they placed us, I saw the mark of my blow on the Prince's face and I noticed, also, that he was none too steady on his feet. I called Nikolitch to me and pointed this out.

"It's his affair," he answered with a shrug of the shoulders.

"I can't fight a sick man," I said, sharply. "Speak to the doctor about it."

"But it's so irregular," he objected.

"I insist," I declared.

He spoke to Astic and then to the Prince's seconds, and after some discussion, in which all four took part, they called the doctor up to them. Then his seconds spoke to the Prince and some angry words passed; and again the four seconds consulted. Then Nikolitch came to me looking angry and crestfallen.

"I'm sorry; but they think you're afraid, Bergwyn," he said.

"I don't care a red cent what they think. Does the doctor say the Prince is fit to fight? He can hardly stand; look at him lurching there."

"Oh, Astic says he's all right; and he knows him."

"Then he takes the responsibility. I won't."

"He's only in a devil of a rage."

"Very well, then. I'm ready."

A minute later the word was given and we engaged. I had no lethargy left now. The last vestige of it vanished when I felt his blade pressing mine and met his scowl of positively devilish hate. I needed no more than a glance into his eyes to see that he had come out to kill me, and that my life depended upon my skill and coolness.

But he was either too ill or too angry to be really dangerous. He attacked me furiously from the start; but he fought so wildly that I found myself quite able to hold him in check, and I let him exert himself to the utmost with the sure knowledge that in such a state he could not keep it up long.

I think he had reckoned upon being able to treat me with the same contempt as a swordsman as he had treated me as a man the night before; and when he found out his mistake, it provoked his rage until he fought with the frenzy of a madman.

Had he been himself and not so furiously reckless, I think he would have had an easy enough victory, for he had a hundred tricks of fence where I had none.

He seemed to realize something of this, too, when we had been hard at it for some time, for he began to fight with less vehemence and much more wariness.

But he had wasted his strength by that time; and to waste it still further, I commenced to push matters a bit from my side. He began to breathe hard. The pressure of his blade against mine weakened. Twice his foot slipped and he exposed himself dangerously; and then I knew I was going to beat him.

I took no advantage of his slips. The man was ill, or drunk, or suffering from the effects of drink; and I could not bring myself even to wound him.

I just kept to my tactics of wearing him down, defending myself when he attacked me and pressing him whenever he sought to ease off to get his breath back.

At last it became little more than a burlesque. He was so winded and exhausted and so unsteady on his legs that he could scarcely continue the fight, scarcely hold his sword, indeed; and when I realized this I made a big, pressing effort, and seizing my moment, whipped his sword out of his hand and left him gasping impotently in dismay and breathlessness and lurching like a discomfited angry fool, until he began to clamor to renew the fight.

The seconds interfered at this, however; even his own men protesting. I stood while they settled it; and then turned away to dress.

Nikolitch was loud in praises of me as I put on my coat, but regretted I had not wounded him, as he might want to have another meeting.

"I shouldn't meet him again. It's an additional insult that he should have come out in such a state. And you'd better let him know I shan't meet him again. If he monkeys with me again I'll settle it in a more American fashion; and if there's to be another fight of the kind, it shall begin where this morning's fight has ended."

To my astonishment Nikolitch carried

the message to one of the Prince's seconds and then we left the ground and drove back to the city.

I kept Nikolitch and Captain Astic to breakfast, and they could speak of nothing but the fight; criticising it with almost as much fond enthusiasm as if they had been experts describing a good game of baseball.

I was glad when they left me, indeed, and I could settle down to a quiet review of the situation. Nikolitch was to see me again in the afternoon; and he declared joyously and with a certain air of rather self-congratulatory importance, that they would both have a busy time in seeing that a true account of the duel was spread about.

"You are a fortunate man, Mr. Bergwyn, and will be a popular one," said Captain Astic. "The Prince is thoroughly well hated and people will be ready to make much of you."

I did not regard it at all in that light. It was Gatrina's good will, not that of the crowd, which I sought; and I felt she would hear with strong prejudice that I had allowed myself to be drawn into a quarrel which she would know well enough could only have arisen on her account.

Estranged as she already was with this monstrous story of my secret understanding with Elma, she would be quite incapable of appreciating my motives or feelings; and the fact that I could not get to her to explain everything irritated me almost beyond endurance.

It was my helplessness in that direction which tried me more than anything. She had set up a barrier between us which I could not break through. There was nothing I could do but fret and fume and pace up and down the room and and down and up again, in vain imaginings as to how things were to end.

To an active temperament like mine nothing could be more galling. Prompt decision and action were mental instincts with me. I was accustomed in all affairs of life to take hold of a thing, plan my course and follow it up quickly and energetically. And yet here I had somehow allowed the reins to be snatched from my grasp and could only wring my hands in fatuous futility while I was being carried I could not tell where.

Do something I must; so I made another effort to see Gatrina, and pushed it until I met with a very ugly rebuff. I was told she was out, and I declared I would wait until she returned.

I waited and waited, and waited until my patience was exhausted, only to be told by her servants that while I had been waiting she had returned and gone out again without seeing me.

I went home and wrote to her that I must see her on a matter of the most urgent importance. I gave the letter to Buller with instructions to place it personally in Gatrina's hands.

An hour and more passed, and when he came he brought a reply in her handwriting. I tore the envelope open and my own letter, unopened, was enclosed, and with it a cutting from a paper of that morning's date, announcing in guarded terms my engagement to Elma.

At first I flushed with mortification and resentment, but then caught a glimpse of light.

It was really the lie about Elma which had estranged her. I had but to get the truth to her to change that anger and make her feel the injustice she had done me.

I cast about for the means. She would neither see me nor read my letters; so that I must find some one who could get access to her.

I thought instantly of Karasch. I would send him to her and let Chris go with him as a mute ambassador. This might touch her for the sake of the past; and Karasch's message should be just one sentence—that the announcement in the paper was a lie.

I sent for him at once, instructed him how to act and dispatched him on the errand, only to be defeated again, however. Gatrina had refused to see him.

There was only Nikolitch left, and even he failed me. He did not come at the time he had appointed, and when I went to his rooms in search of him, I heard that he had been sent away on military business and would not return until night or the next morning.

So the whole day passed without anything being done to kill the lie which was having such ominous results for me.

It was noon on the next day when I saw Nikolitch, and very anxious and disturbed he looked.

"I have grave news for you, Bergwyn," he said at once. "The officers are going to move at once and a day or two, perhaps an hour or two, will find the crisis here."

"I want to see you about something else," I said, eagerly.

"My news first," he replied. "Before anything else, you must know it. I fear that that condition of no violence will not be kept."

Instantly my thoughts were for Gatrina and I chilled with fear for her.

"Speak plainly, Nikolitch."

"I have come back at some risk to do so. I have only the worst to report. We moderates have been outvoted."

Like a flash Elma's grim word, "Assassination" darted across my mind as I waited for him to continue.

CHAPTER XXII.

"I got a scent of the trouble yesterday," said Nikolitch after a pause, long enough to try my patience severely, "and should have come to you at once, but I was sent out of the city to Jagodina with part of the regiment. I dared not write to you for fear the letter got into wrong hands."

"What did you hear, and how?"

"You know there have been many changes made in the regiments here, and no one could understand the reason for them. But I believe I know it now. Those officers who are against force have been gradually sent out of the city and their places filled by men of the opposite views. Yesterday an excuse was made that some maneuvers were to be held round Jagodina, and by means of it nearly all of the no-violence men were sent away—myself amongst them; while others have been moved in. You can guess the object—a coup d'etat."

"And Petrosch?"

"Was like a sphinx when I managed to see him yesterday. Denied the idea of force, referred to the arrangement with you, but would say not a word as to what was intended. He pleaded entire ignorance."

"What will happen?"

"I cannot say. We discussed it all last night at Jagodina, and the impression there is that some most drastic steps have been decided secretly and that we were being got out of the way for them to be carried out."

"What kind of violence do you anticipate?"

"God knows," he exclaimed, throwing up his hands, almost despairingly.

"We must see Petrosch."

"I dare not. I am supposed to be in Jagodina. I got leave of absence because the chief is very friendly, but he said I must not come to Belgrade. He meant I mustn't let him know if I did. So I said I wished to go to Alexinatz. But I felt I must get the news to you somehow, so I came here secretly. I shall be broken if my presence is known."

"Won't you stay and see it through, now you are here?"

"I owe you no less, Bergwyn, let happen what will. I have got you into it. But I should prefer not to go outside this house if we can help it."

"I wanted you to do me a great service. And it is more important now than ever, if what you think is true."

"What is it?"

"To go to the Princess Gatrina."

"I have thought of her. That's largely why I came—after what you told me about the hill business."

"You think she would be in danger?"

"How can it be otherwise? But of course it depends on what is going to happen. You must warn her."

"That's just it. I can't get a word to her. I was trying all yesterday. She won't see me, wouldn't read a letter I sent asking her to see me; wouldn't even let the man who helped us in the hill affair have a word with her. I hoped you would be able to help me."

He hesitated a moment. "Of course I will," he said then. "The thing's too grave to let any personal considerations weigh with me. She must be persuaded to leave the city—at least until the officers have carried out their plan."

"She won't go."

"She must, or the worst may happen to her. Some of these men will go to any extreme."

"Put it plainer, Nikolitch. You mean her life will be in danger?"

"I don't like even to think of it in plain terms, Bergwyn. To tell you the truth, I believe I'm horribly afraid and can't think."

"I'll go to Petrosch myself at once, while you go to the princess. I think she will receive you. What I want you particularly to do with her is persuade her that there is no foundation for this statment," and I put the newspaper cutting in his hand.

He read it and looked up. "Is it a time to think of this?" he asked.

"Yes, because when that is contradicted she may consent to see me and I can add my influence to persuade her to seek safety in flight."

"Would they let her go?" he asked.

"Get her consent and I'll do the rest."

"Send your man to my rooms for clothes. I musn't be seen in these;" and he showed me that under a long overcoat he was wearing his uniform.

I rang for Buller and gave him instructions, and then started to find Colonel Petrosch. I had much difficulty, driving from place to pace and losing much time, to catch him after all at his house.

Having heard of my first call he was thus prepared for my visit; and must have guessed my object, although he expressed surprise at seeing me.

"I wish to see you very particularly, colonel; you will have heard that I called here a couple of hours ago; and I have been seeking you ever since."

"I am very sorry; but of course if you had sent me word beforehand I would have waited in or come to you, Mr. Bergwn."

"I could not do that. I have only just heard the news which has brought me to you."

"Indeed. How?"

"I have many sources, as you will understand. Is it true that the officers have resolved upon their line of action?"

"Yes. I told you that two days ago."

"What is it?"

"I told you then I could not disclose it, Mr. Bergwyn. You will remember that."

"Has there been any alteration in their plans?"

He paused. "In a sense, no. No finally decisive step taken."

"There have been some considerable changes in the disposition of the regiments."

"Oh, yes. We have had some maneuvers at Jagodina and have had to make them as imposing as possible."

"That is the only reason for the changes?"

"Not entirely. Some have been made in connection with the plan of the officers."

"A large number of officers have been brought to the capital. I know that. Are these men who favor a policy of force?"

He flinched from the question. "Is that your information "

"Yes, just that."

"To a certain extent you are right, Mr. Bergwyn," he answered slowly. "I had better tell you something. Since I saw you, a formal demand has been made to the king to abdicate, backed by the statement that a refusal would be followed by the declaration of the army against him. At first he refused; but afterwards withdrew his peremptory refusal and asked for time to consider the matter. A week was conceded and there the matter was left."

"Then nothing will be done for a week?"

"Nothing would have been done; but His Majesty or the government, most probably the queen, has broken faith. Of those who waited upon him—there were five—three have been arrested and thrown into prison. Naturally the army is embittered."

"What will be done?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "For whatever happens now, the blame will lie with the court."

"I suppose that's about as hopeless news as you could give me."

"It is not good," he replied, very gravely.

"You are still in a position to keep the condition of no violence."

"We have decided to release you from your undertaking so that we may not even appear to be guilty of bad faith. The decision has just been made; and I should have written you at once or seen you, to return you this paper;" and he put my letter back into my hands.

Nothing that he could have said or done would have so deeply impressed me as that.

"You told me there had been no change of plan."

"There has been none—yet." he answered. "The final decision has still to be made."

"I have heard your policy summed up in the one word—assassination."

"Our policy has always been liable to misinterpretation; against that, in times like these, we cannot guard."

"I won't disguise from you that you have alarmed me greatly."

"Is there a man in the country at the present time who does not view the future with alarm? The issues are too fateful for all classes, Mr. Bergwyn. But if you are speaking in contemplation of any sort of financial business, I would advise you strongly to hold your hand and wait."

"How long?"

"Until the new Government is established, the new King crowned and the country once more settled."

"The new King?" I asked quickly.

"The succession will revert to the Karageorgevics."

"And Princess Gatrina?"

"It is very unfortunate for her and her friends that she still remains in the city." He spoke with impressive deliberation.

"It is largely on her account that I have been influenced in what I have done."

"So I have gathered for myself, Mr. Bergwyn; and so I have thought, despite the contradictory rumors which have reached me concerning you both—and others."

"Can you give me no assurance that at least she will be in no personal danger?"

He paused a long time to think. "Personally I will do everything in my power. You have met me so frankly that you deserve no less. You may rely upon me to do my utmost; but although I shall of course have considerable influence, I am but one of many."

"She would be allowed to leave the city?"

"Her departure would be welcome if she would go at once."

"And if she stays?"

"She may carry her life in her hands, Mr. Bergwyn."

"But I could still depend upon your influence?"

"To the uttermost shred. I give you my honor."

I rose to go then. "I need not assure you that I shall treat in confidence what you have said, Colonel Petrosch."

He shook his head. "It does not matter now, Mr. Bergwyn. I have told you nothing—I could tell you nothing, of course—that may not be openly repeated. It is too late for anything of that kind to signify now. The army is too strong to be shaken from its purpose by anything that could happen. You will see that yourself very soon. The die is cast."

This indifference to publicity amazed me as much as anything he had said in the interview and confirmed the absorbingly gloomy impression which he had created.

I drove back to my house feverishly anxious now to hear how Nikolitch had fared with Gatrina. But he had not returned and I sat eating out my heart with impatience at his delay. He was so long that I began to fear he might have been arrested for having come to the city in defiance of his orders, and I sent Buller at length to the Princess' house for news of him.

A line came back from him.

"She is away. I am waiting for her return."

I scribbled a reply to this.

"I have had the worst confirmed. For God's sake do all you can;" and this I sent back to him by Buller.

The suspense of the time that followed was agony. My alarm for her took a hundred crude and wild shapes as I thought of the peril that would encircle her when the desperate schemes of the army were once put in operation.

I was maddening myself with such thoughts when Buller brought me Elma's card. I sent a curt message that I would not see her. I felt I could not trust myself in that desperate mood.

But he came back with a note.

"You must see me. I have terrible news affecting Gatrina's safety."

I went to her then. In such a cause I was ready to go anywhere and do anything. She was more serious than I had seen her before, and spoke without any of the affectations customary with her.

"There must be peace between us, Mr. Bergwyn."

"What have you come for?"

"Gatrina is in danger and you must help to save her."

"What is your news?"

"A revolution is imminent, and if Gatrina is in the city when it breaks out, she will be involved. The King has been told he must abdicate, and a conflict between him and the army is now certain. She must be got to a place of safety."

"Why do you come to me?"

"Because you can prevail with her."

"On the contrary, you have made that impossible. You know how—by the false tale you told before the Queen."

"It can be contradicted. I will contradict it if you agree."

"Agree to what?"

"To unite with us in saving her to take the Throne."

"You mean to marry the Duke Barinski?"

"I mean, first, to save her life. This is no time to think of any personal ends. She is necessary to the country."

"She has no chance of succeeding to the Throne. I know that. I know what is to be done."

"You can help us if you will. Get her to trust herself to us instead of to the Court, and we will be responsible for her safety."

"How? Another case of Magla!?"

"You need not sneer. I did not mean that. She would be safe under the protection of the Russian flag."

"With you as her chief adviser and friend. I should not deem that safety; nor would she."

"You abandon her then to her fate?"

"I will not counsel her to play the part of cat's paw for Russia."

"Even to save her life?"

"Will you undo the mischief you have caused and let her know the truth? Then I will act with you to this extent. If I can, I will prevail with her to leave the country for a time and from a position of freedom, decide whether to make this marriage or not."

"She must not leave the country. She must be here when the moment of crisis arrives, and the future occupant of the Throne has to be chosen. Her absence then might be fatal to everything."

"Go to her and tell all you said was untrue and why you said it, and leave the decision to her."

"You are still dreaming of the impossible. I have shown her most of your old letters to me."

"Then you had better tell your Russian employers how you have succeeded in wrecking their schemes."

She paused in considerable embarrassment.

"You must have some other aim, however," I continued. "You have contradicted yourself. You said at first that I still had influence with her; now that you have kept your word and broken her trust in me; and yet that you need my help. You will not be surprised that I find it difficult to believe you at all—except as a power for mischief and wrong."

"You do not seem to realize her peril."

"And you do not explain your inconsistency."

"I will make it all plain to her."

"So that I may go to counsel her to marry another man. I will not."

"Not even to save her life?"

"You said that before. I will find means to save her life, if it should be really in danger."

"What I have proposed is the only way."

"You may think so. I will find another. I do not trust either you or your employers. You can help me by undoing what you have done and telling her the truth—by that means you can aid in saving her life. But with your help or without, I will find the means."

"You are very bitter against me."

"I speak the truth and the truth may well have a bitter sound."

"If you refuse me, the responsibility for what may occur will be yours."

"Will you go to her and admit the falsehood?"

"If you agree to my terms. Not otherwise."

"That was the answer I expected," I said as I rose.

She made a gesture of impatient dissent. "You make things so difficult. We both desire the same end; the Princess' safety; and yet you will not act with me to reach it."

"You come to me, or you are sent to me, because it is thought I can now be of some use as a decoy. I have no fancy for the part. I do not trust you or those behind you."

"You entirely misjudge my motives."

"Very possibly, if they are genuine. You have taught me not to expect that; and I have learnt the lesson. That's all there is to it. And now, I have no wish to say to you any more of the angry things I feel. Shall we end this?"

"Will you consider what I have said and let me come tomorrow for an answer?"

"No. You have my answer; and I have no wish to see you again."

"How bitter you can be!" she cried, rising.

My only reply was to open the door for her to leave.

"Do you mean to render me desperate? You underestimate my power to revenge myself. You will drive me to take a course which even I might afterwards regret. I am not yet Gatrina's enemy; but . . ." a very angry glance finished the sentence.

"We shall do better to end this," I answered, curtly, meeting her look as I held the door for her.

"You will be well advised for your own and her sake if I find you in a different mood tomorrow;" and with this threat she went.

For her threats I cared little enough; and the only part of the interview which made any impression was the confirmation she had brought of the coming trouble.

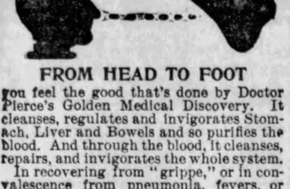
I was thinking this round when Nikolitch returned.

"Well?" I asked eagerly.

He shook his head. "I have done no good," he said.

My heart fell at the words. The last chance had failed, and I knew by my pang of disappointment how much I had built upon my friend's mission.

(To be Continued.)



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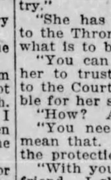

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OLDEST STEAMER IN AMERICA

The Beaver, Still in Active Service Was Built in England in 1835.

The story of the Beaver, a little, old sidewheeler steamer, with whose career the early history of the Pacific northwest is very closely associated, is perhaps one of the most interesting maritime narratives of the past century. The prominent part she took in the development of this great territory has added much to her fame, but her proudest distinction—one which renders her of interest not merely to this country alone, but to the whole world—is that of being the first steam-propelled vessel to ply upon the waters of the Pacific ocean.

Built by Messrs. Green, Nigrams & Green, of Blackwell, on the banks of the brackish Thames, to the order of that historical corporation, the "governor and company of gentlemen adventurers of England trading in Hudson's bay," whose charter, it will be remembered, was granted in 1670 by King Charles II to Prince Rupert and a few friends, and now known as the Hudson's Bay company, the Beaver was the embodiment of good material and honest English workmanship. Her owners, then the most prominent factors in the land and at the zenith of their power, had recently established a chain of fur trading posts along the shores of the Pacific, and the Beaver was intended for service in this field.

This was a great experiment, as it was only six years before this that Stephenson had run his famous locomotive, the "Rocket," from Manchester to Liverpool, and as yet the whole of Canada did not possess a single line of railway operated by steam power.

Her crew consisted of 26 men, and she was well armed with five nine-pounder guns.

On Aug. 29, 1835, under command of Captain David Home, the Beaver, in company with the Columbia, a sailing vessel of 340 tons burden, built by the Hudson's Bay company as an escort, bade farewell to England and started on her long and memorable cruise.

Although designed and constructed for the use of steam, and every requisite a fully equipped steamship, it appears unlikely that the Beaver's engines were used continuously during the whole of the Atlantic passage. Still, the distinction of being the first steamship to cross the Atlantic from east to west is undoubtedly hers. The first attempts to cross the ocean with steam as a motive power were made by ships sailing from the west. The Royal William, built in 1830-1831, at Quebec, crossed in 1833 from Pictou to London, making the passage in 25 days, but it was not until 1838 that vessels succeeded in making nearly, if not quite, the entire westward journey under steam.

The Beaver's destination was the old Hudson's Bay trading post—Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, opposite the site of the present city of Portland, Ore. The Atlantic ocean was safely crossed and Cape Horn reached without incident, and then Captain Home turned his midget steamer's prow northward into the Pacific. "She was the first that ever burst into that silent sea." Cumberland harbor, Island of Juan Fernandez, rendered immortal by Defoe as the scene of the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, was reached on December 17, 1835, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on February 4, 1836, whence, after a brief stay to procure wood and water, she proceeded on the completion of the historic voyage.—Resources.

As a Starter.

"Poor man!" said the sympathetic woman. "Tell me how I can alleviate your troubles?"

"Well, ma'am," replied the unlaundered hobo, "youse might begin by tellin' me wot alleviate means, seein' ez I hain't got me dictionary wid me."—Chicago News.

An Ill Wind, Etc.

Old Mr. Brownson (reading the paper)—I see that in the recent storm at sea a ship loaded with passengers went ashore.

Old Mrs. Brownson (placidly)—How fortunate! I can imagine how glad those passengers were to get on dry land.—London Tit-Bits.

Weak Kidneys

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake, Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia, and the "Health Token" you must address Book 2 on the Heart. Dr. Shoop, Box 2528, Book 4 for Women. Racine, Wis. State Book 5 for Men. which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

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TAG CRABS AND LOBSTERS

Government Does It So That Migrations May Be Traced.

Ingenious government scientists have devised a novel and curious means of keeping track of the movements of marine animals—such, for example, as the edible crab, whose perambulations in its native waters have been found worth studying, says the Chicago Chronicle. It has been ascertained that, for some unknown reason, nearly all of the female crabs in the Chesapeake are in the lower bay—a fact in all probability having something to do with the density of the water—and the United States fisheries bureau wants to learn whether any migration occurs, of males or females, and, if so, at what season of the year. Information on this point might be useful in the experiments now contemplated for breeding these crustaceans, which are threatening to become scarce, artificially.

It is proposed to catch a few dozen of both sexes and fasten securely to each specimen a small copper tag bearing a number, thereupon restoring the animals to their freedom. Each tag would also bear a request for its prompt return to the fisheries bureau at Washington by anybody chancing to capture the wearer. The tags being numbered consecutively and memoranda being kept of the place at which each crab was liberated, the journey made by the crab between the date of consigning it to the water and the date on which it was caught would be exactly known.

This method has been practiced with considerable success in the cases of lobsters, 479 of which were liberated recently in Buzzard's Bay and adjacent waters. Notwithstanding the fact that the Greek and Portugese fishermen who own most of the lobster pots in that vicinity were disposed to retain the tags in their possession for use as charms, seventy-six were returned. When the dates thus supplied were reckoned out much useful knowledge about the movements of the animals was secured and incidentally it was discovered that these crustaceans are much more rapid travelers than had been supposed. Some of those released were found to have journeyed ten miles or more within forty-eight hours.

One naturally thinks of the lobster as a slow-moving creature. It is such, indeed, on land, but in the water it can not only run, with great rapidity, but swim also with a swiftness that would do credit to a fish. It is known that lobsters migrate from the shallows to the deeper water in winter to escape the cold, returning shoreward in the spring; but it is likely that they travel at other times in pursuit of the food of which they are most fond—such, for instance, as the shellfish, which they crush with their powerful claws. A lobster, of course, has one claw for crushing and another for cutting, the two being quite unlike in structure, as anybody may see for himself.

The tags were fastened to the lobsters' noses. When experiments were made by the fisheries bureau, not long ago, for the purpose of keeping tab on salmon after they went to sea, the pieces of copper were attached, necessarily, to the back fins of the fishes. The salmon, as everybody knows, is a deep sea fish, which runs up the rivers to spawn. Hatched in the upper waters of a stream, the young salmon makes its way to the ocean and stays there until it is ready to reproduce its species. But what does it do meanwhile? How far does it go away from the mouth of its native river? How old is it when it seeks fresh water to spawn? These were one or two of the questions which the experts were unable to answer.

By tagging many of the young fishes, however, and liberating them, the requisite information was obtained with the utmost accuracy. Each tag bore a date showing the ages of any adult fish salmon that was afterward caught thus ticketed. The age of spawning was found to vary a good deal with the species, but the tags used in a number of rivers on the west coast proved that these finny creatures never go far away from the mouths of the streams in which they were hatched and to which they return when they are old enough to breed. Some of the tagged salmon, by the way, were caught in the deep sea off the coast by fishermen.

It used to be supposed that shad made an annual migration up the Atlantic coast, entering the rivers successively as they proceeded northward; but now it is known that they spend most of the year, like the salmon, in the deep sea off the mouths of the rivers in which they were hatched, feeding on the bottom and never going very far away. When they are old enough they enter the rivers to spawn. Perhaps some more facts of interest and value might be ascertained about the shad by utilizing the tagging plan with them.

DOCTORS OF INDIA.

Medicine was one of the sacred subjects in the Vedas, and physicians used to occupy high places in ancient times. In fact, the few princes now left in India have their royal physicians, whether of Ayurvedic or Hakimi school of medicine. The Mohammedans called their doctors Hakims, literally meaning truth. "Ayurvedic" is derived from Ayu (life) and Veda (knowledge). The Hindu doctors of old used to employ all the methods that are now known to the modern schools of medicine in Europe. They were particularly expert in the manufacture and use of compounds made up of metals and vegetables. Poisons, whether of metallic, vegetable or animal origin used to be freely employed in extreme cases where vitality was very low. The science of surgery was a subject of their deep study and it was skilfully employed.

But above all their study and practical knowledge of the principles of breath, the source of vitality in man, surpassed all others. The Hindu system of medicine was a recognized one of philosophy concerning manifested life—physical and psychical. This knowledge and art have received serious check for the last few hundred years, but the Ayurvedic school still survives as a potent factor for good and evil throughout the length and breadth of Indian and Ceylon. After the conquest of India by the Mohammedans, this Hindu system received a great blow in its usefulness because of the introduction of the Arabic system of medicine, the Hakimi. Within the last century a further shock was received through the introduction of the European system of medicine by the occupation by the British of India—Extracted from an article in Mind.

From Peter to Paul.

"I've just had to borrow $50 at the bank."

"What for?"

"Went broke tipping waiters on my summer vacation."—Detroit Free Press.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some Farmstead reader give us some light on the milch cow? I have a good cow, but of late one teat became swollen; the milk got lumpy; by giving good care it began to get better, it being almost well when another teat began in the same way. The cow coughs and is falling off; still she eats regularly, but drinks but little. What is the matter, and what shall I do for her?—M., Carthage, Missouri.

Would like to know what effect it would have to feed a cow sour milk during the winter. Would it be beneficial or injurious?—W., Jamestown, Va.

I have a cow 4 years old. She has been fresh nine months; will be fresh again in January. She is on pasture, in good condition and has good appetite. I made 150 pounds of butter in eight months; her milk is rich and thick, yellow cream, but during the last week, when churning, the butter is soft, white and spongy. Looks as though it had been scalded. After I salt the butter and it stands overnight I can work it firm and yellow. After the cream stands a day or two it seems a little strong, but I cannot determine what is wrong with it. Will somebody give the cause and a remedy?—M., Ohio.

Will somebody tell me where Hurd's grass originated?—B., Grand Island, Neb.

In the Farmstead of The Blade we found a remedy for field mice. Will the person who sent it kindly give a little more of the particulars? In what shape does it come, powder or liquid? Where can we get it? Please state if it is given under any other name, and just how it is used. I tried at the drug store in Altoona and they knew nothing about it.—A., Altoona, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a trouble among my shoats that neither I nor my neighbors understand or know how to treat. I resort to The Blade in hopes I may find out what is the matter and how to treat them. Shoats weighing from 100 pounds and less are all that have been affected. They, in the course of three to four days, become too stiff to walk, and when once down cannot regain their feet, but if raised to their feet may retain them for an hour or more, but die in the course of a week, having eaten nothing. When down they can scarcely move a joint, the legs being drawn back to an angle of 45 degrees. In some I have killed the joints relax. Should be very grateful for any information.—W., Crawfordsville, Iowa.

Potato Seed.

B., Springwood, Va.:—Of course, the ball, or pod as you call it, will grow potatoes just as easily and readily as the seeds from a tomato will make tomato plants. Tomatoes and potatoes are very closely related, and the potato ball is almost a tomato, having similar seed cells, etc. If the pollen from one variety of potato fertilize the ovary of another kind, the plants grown from this seed is likely to produce a new sort, different in form, color, quality, etc., from either parent, and the enormous list of varieties spread over Europe and America were all produced in this way. If two or more sorts grow near each other they may impregnate each other's ovaries of their own accord, but the hybridizer is not likely to wait for this. He cuts away the stamens from the flowers of the female parent and brings pollen from the other variety and applies it to the stigma. If a ball grows, he expects some new kinds from its seeds, better, he hopes, than any others.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

The Shelless Snail.

Editor Farmstead: B., of Oshkosh, Wis., wishes to know how to get rid of the shelless snail and I would say in reply that having considerable experience in that business, that the best way that I have found is as follows: Lay down pieces of plank near the plants and the soil should be loose, so the slugs can crawl under and as soon as dampness gathers to suit them, they will collect and remain there during the day. Every day or two turn up the planks and destroy them in any way you choose.—H., Stanton, Mich.

Southern Missouri Land.

Editor Blade: Having received many inquiries from friends in Ohio who desire information regarding land in southern Missouri, I decided to answer through The Blade's columns.

I came here last April and purchased a small farm, because I was not able to buy land at one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre where I was living in southern Iowa. Am well pleased with the country. We have a splendid climate. Warmest day this summer was 84 in the shade and no hot nights. We have good spring water everywhere. The soil is rich, and produces nearly all crops that are adapted to this latitude. This year's corn crop compares very favorably with any corn crop I have seen in Iowa. Surface is rolling but not to say rough. All farming land lays well, and hill slopes are rocky and used for pasture and fruit. This is the land of the big red apple and the "mortgage lifting" hen. Land is cheap and almost anyone that wishes can own a home. A farm that makes him independent. Unimproved land can be had at from three dollars per acre up, and improved farms at from twelve to twenty-five dollars. Price depends upon location and improvements.

These prices are not likely to continue for any considerable time. People from the north are flocking in here hunting land, as many as twenty on one train. Land transfers are of daily occurrence and prices are advancing.

Swiss colonies are locating in various parts of the Ozarks. Last week a colony arrived in Howell county where they have options on ten thousand acres. Others are expected to arrive soon.

It would seem better that some of our own people, renters in other states, who are giving half the proceeds of their labor for the privilege of making a living on other men's lands, would occupy these cheap lands and convert them into beautiful homes for themselves and their families.

Should anyone seeing this be desirous of obtaining further information regarding lands in the Ozarks, if they will write to me I will give them any information that I can and it will cost them nothing. —E. M. Craig, Crocker, Mo.

How to Cut Corn Fodder.

An Iowa correspondent writes that he has a piece of corn land that he wishes to have in pasture next year, and asks advice about handling the crop. He wants to know whether it is practical to haul it off the ground and put it in stacks while green; also whether if he puts the corn land in winter wheat and seeds to clover and timothy he could expect pasture after the wheat is cut next fall.

Don't cut your corn until the husks are white and the leaves begin to dry. If you cut it before that you will lose part of the value of your corn crop. Don't undertake to haul it off and stack it from the field. If you have a corn cutter and shocker you can shock it on each side, provided the field is not too wide. We think the shocker takes about 270 hills for a shock. Otherwise, put it in regular shock. Then drill in your winter wheat with a disk drill, driving around the shocks, and seed down to clover and timothy next spring. The amount of pasture will depend upon the season. In a season like this there will be plenty of it. In fact, we are likely to get a hay crop this year on land seeded on wheat and rye this spring. A good deal of pasture can be expected in an ordinary season, but it is not advisable to pasture it too closely.—Wallace's Farmer.

Saving Tomato Seed.

Where many tomatoes are raised quantities of seed can often be saved for seedsmen or for private sale; the best way of separating the seed from the pulp is often asked for, so I give it here for the benefit of those interested.

Squeeze the tomatoes, letting the part which contains the seed fall into a stone jar, discarding the solid, meaty portion which contains no seed. The jar should be large, as it must not be filled more than two-thirds full. Let it stand in a warm place outdoors for four of five days, at which time it will have become well fermented. Then fill the jar with cold water and pour it on carefully, so that none of the seeds are lost. The seeds remain at the bottom of the jar, while the plup, which is lighter, floats off on the top of the water. Continue this process of pouring on fresh water and draining it off until the water looks clear. Squeeze the seeds well between the hands, or put them in a strainer to get rid of all the water possible, then spread thinly on boards in a shady place to dry.

When dry they will be clean and white like the ones we procure from seedsmen.—L. A. Hastings.

American Pears Abroad.

According to the report of the secretary of agriculture not less than 165 car loads of pears were shipped to foreign markets last year, principally across the Atlantic ocean. About 75,000 packages of Bartletts were shipped to England. The great obstacle in the shipping of pears is to get pears of good quality to ship. Bartlett pears are certainly good pears to send across the ocean to help foster that trade, but the trouble is that we have not a very large supply of Bartletts from which to draw. It is with the pear as it is with the apple; we have an abundance of pears like the Keiffer—of poor quality, but of great staying power, and reliable as to the amount of fruit produced year by year.

Live Stock Husbandry.

Live stock husbandry, says the Drovers' Journal, not only relieves the farmer largely of dependence on hired help, but offers special inducements in reasonably large profits. Per acre cultivated fields may return larger revenue than animal husbandry, but the expense of cultivation is great, and the risk more precarious. The former regime exhausts fertility, while the latter increases the productivity of the soil.

Live stock farming is an adjunct of thriftiness and associated with agricultural prosperity. While the pioneer may be compelled to draw on nature's resources for a few years by raising wheat, corn or flax as a commercial crop, if he is an intelligent, progressive farmer he naturally anticipates a change of system to stock husbandry.

Nature has for centuries gathered fertilizing properties and stored them in the soil to produce the necessities for the maintenance of life, and nowhere are greater natural resources massed than in the rich lands of the west. Grass grows in pristine luxuriance, and cattle, sheep, horses and hogs mature rapidly on the nutritious pastures.

There is a great advantage in raising live stock in that it requires less help on the farm and the husbandman soon becomes forehanded, because he always has stock ready to market.

Live stock possesses many advantages in rotation farming, inasmuch as the live stock industry utilizes a variety of crops. Animals are nominally living machines that consume the products of the farm and transform into gold the roughage that otherwise would be wasted. Stock farming, when operated in conjunction with a crop rotation system, increases the average yields of various crops and broadens the capacity of live stock husbandry. Live stock naturally safeguards the failure of cultivated crops and insures the farmer a steady income.

There is no danger of overdoing the industry, as statistics demonstrate that population normally increases faster than live stock husbandry. Consumptive demand for live stock products will broaden faster than production, insuring stable prosperity to the industry.

In the west and middle western states feed can be produced in abundance at comparatively little cost, making animal husbandry a safe and profitable industry. With the best market in the world easily accessible farmers should raise more live stock of the best commercial types. The better quality outsells the low grades 30 to 50 per cent., and the breeders and finishers of the better class of stock seldom have occasion to criticise the market.

Japan Clover.

H. F. Roberts, botanist at the Kansas experiment station, gives the following description of Japan clover:

"It is not strictly a clover in the botanical sense, since the clovers proper belong to the botanical genus Trifolium. The Japan clover, while belonging to the same family or Papilionaceae, are classified with the botanical genus Lespedea, which is represented in our state by a number of species in our native flora. Japan clover belongs to the species Lespedeza striata. The plants of the genus Lespedeza are classified by botanists into 33 species found in temperate North America and especially in east Asia. The species Lespedeza striata, or Japan clover, grows wild in Japan, China and Manchuria. It has been introduced into the United States and has gone wild over the southern statets, to a considerable extent, where ot is highly valued as a forage and pasture crop, although

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Orders from west of Mississippi River will be sent prepaid only as follows: 10 full quarts $7.50; 20 full quarts $13.00; 40 full quarts $25.00 or 100 full quarts for $59.00 and free goods as per coupon will be included. Our bottles measure 32 ounces and are full quarts. Buy nothing from swindlers who advertise full bottles and ship pints or short measure quarts. Beware of them. We are an old established concern and refer by permission to People's National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Piedmont Savings Bank, the Largest Capitalized Savings Bank in our city.

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THOSE WHO DREAM

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

My story writing friend told me these tales. Probably some time he will elaborate them into fiction as he has a keen eye for the possibilities that lie within all incidents or individuals. But as he outlined them to me, I will give them to you, and perhaps you may remember that like situations have come within your ken.

"A man of my trade," he began with a smile, finding humor in calling his profession a trade, "is always a student of human nature, and the more I study men and women, the more I come to believe that many of them construct a world of their own as a refuge from their real existence when it is not all that their hopes have painted.

"Two cases of this kind have recently come under my observation. One of the dreamers was forced to an awakening. The other died undisturbed, or rather undiscovered, since it is discovery that is most likely to bring these visionists to a realization of their self-delusion.

"One of these dreamers was Eben Dyer. He lived in a New York state village. It was back in the hills, twenty miles from a railroad, on an old stage coach line. There was only one street to the village, or, rather, half a mile of the country road was village. There were a church and a tavern, a general store which offered an assortment of goods, ranging from ploughs to needles, an Odd Fellows' hall and a few residences built along this half a mile of the road.

"Naturally the inhabitants of the place were well acquainted with the history of the different families, back for several generations, as they were nearly all descendants of the original settlers. And naturally they took an active interest in the affairs of their neighbors. Most of them were related through intermarriage, though stranger shoots had been grafted on the old trees with sufficient frequency to infuse new blood and to prevent too great a monotony of names. Many had gone away from the village, and, being successful in the world, had never returned to stay. Others who had tried for success and had failed had drifted back to end their days in the somnolent quiet, where living was cheap and there could be no social rivalries.

"One of those who had tried and failed was Eben Dyer. Dyer was a name that prevailed in the locality. There were Dyers who were rich and lived in the city. There were Dyers who were only comfortably off, as they expressed it, and lived in the country, and there was Eben Dyer, past fifty, and with no visible means of support, and yet, on the whole, he seemed happy.

"The villagers shook their heads ominously when Eben Dyer's name was mentioned. It was believed that he speculated, and this, according to village ideas, was synonymous with gambling. Eben's conduct was such as to corroborate this theory. He took a New York paper and was seen to always turn first to the stock market reports. He could discourse learnedly of commons and preferred, and he knew the fluctuations of most of the stocks and bonds in the country. There were days when Eben's spirits seemed wrapped in gloom. At such times it was remarked that Eb had been caught on the wrong side of the market. There were other days, and these were more numerous, when he seemed on the pinnacle of exhilaration, and then it was immediately judged that Eb was a winner.

"Probably if Eben had given substantial evidence of having money, all would have been forgiven, but he lived with a Spartan frugality, showing no signs of prosperity, so it was thought that what he made in one speculation he lost in another. The more the thing was discussed, the greater grew its iniquity and it was decided that something must be done. Eb's example was corrupting. To be sure there was very little youth in the village to be demoralized by evil example, but the good wives got together and feared for the possible hurt to the morals of their steadygoing husbands.

"The matter was laid before the nonresident minister, who came to the community every Sunday afternoon to preach a sermon. He was a man of stern and rigorous piety, and he regarded Eben's case as a heinous one. He prepared a sermon which he considered especially fitting to the situation. When he delivered it he alternately roared denunciations at Eben's unconscious head, or whispered the awful consequences, beginning his discourse with reference to the money changers in the temple and ending with a pathetic picture of the gambler's unhappy home.

"Eben listened without comprehending until he saw an accusing and bony forefinger pointing in his direction, and heard the words, 'and in our midst is one of these miserable sinners,' hurled in his teeth. Then he set up and took notice. The eyes of the congregation were fastened upon him accusingly, and, though he knew himself to be innocent, he felt himself in the guise of an outcast and wrongdoer.

It was when they were taking a collection that Eben, goaded to explanation, arose to confess and exonerate himself from blame. He had grown up from boyhood with most of those present, but he felt himself in the camp of hostile strangers. He faced them timidly, and his voice trembled when he began to speak.

"'I never lost or made a dollar in speculation in my life,' he stated, twirling his hat nervously in his hands. 'I was always interested in stock and bonds and took comfort in watching the market. I s'pose 'twas a fool game, but some days I've been rich and some I've been poor, but I've fixed it to be mostly rich and that without making no one any poorer. Some that's here have come to me on the sly to get pointers, but no man can say as I ever give 'em a word of encouragement to gamble in stocks. I've been a great speculator, I'll own, but it's never been nowhere except in my mind.'

"Eben finished as suddenly as he had begun, and sat down pulling a long sigh of relief. After he stopped speaking there was a moment of portentous silence, followed by a little flutter of excitement. Then the clergyman directed the choir to sing the Doxology. The grand old song of praise swept through the little church in a ringing chorus of voices. It had a triumphant sound, but it was the requiem of the dream in which Eben had taken so much harmless pleasure.

"The other case was that of a man also; one who called himself a doctor. He was a hair and complexion specialist, and did quite a thriving business in the cosmetics and lotions he concocted. He was a peculiar old gentleman; a dapper little fellow who wore a jet-black wig which sat strangely over his wrinkled, aged face, and was a mockery of the famous hair-grower he manufactured. He would attend only those who suited his fancy, and he had many eccentric theories which he was never loth to expound. Best of all he loved to speak of his son.

"So far as outward appearances were concerned, the doctor had no relatives. He lived alone, but it was commonly understood by his patrons that he had a son who was in college, being educated for greater things than his father had attained.

"'He's getting every advantage that money can buy,' the doctor said, with a wide sweep of his hands, as if these advantages were limitless. 'I don't care to have him come here; he takes a fine position where he is. Sometimes I go to him and we know only the best people,' he boasted grandly.

"Occasionally he hinted of the fortune he was laying away for his boy. 'There'll be enough for him when I'm gone. He won't have to rub heads for a living,' he promised, with an air of satisfaction.

"As a consequence it was believed the old man was rich, and he encouraged the belief, though his fortune was all for his son; the son who spent his vacations traveling in Europe.

"The old man died suddenly. They found him alone and silenced in the room where he had lived and manufactured his lotions, but they never found a trace of the son whom he had claimed with such loving pride, and they found but a few dollars of money. The old man made a dream world of them both and it took him out of dreary realities.

"He died in his dream, which was best, I think," my story writing friend said, musingly, "though I suppose all who dream must sometime awaken, but after all, it's a pity to rouse them before they've lived out their delusion, especially when they make themselves happy without doing others harm."

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

There are two classes of remedies; those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers; those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c. per bottle. One size only.

The Sunday School.

THE REAL SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 29 is "Power Through God's Spirit." Ezra iv:1-10.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Success is the twentieth century fetich; we have books by the score devoted to it, and periodicals with no other theme. Success is spelled with a big S in the copybook of American youth; and he is not always taught to discriminate between degrees and kinds of success.

Yet if you get one of these much advertised successful men in a corner and persuade him to speak forth his deepest conviction, without any bragging or posing, he will tell you that the rock bottom reason for his success was just—God. The "self-made man" has reason to say with the Psalmist, "It is the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eyes." The self-vaunting arrogance of the pigmies on their tiny pedestals of achievement are not a spectacle to delight the angels. Nevertheless, they represent a natural tendency in all human work in all ages. The most assertive and upstanding letter in the alphabet is the pronoun "I."

When a Great Work Slumped.

The Jewish exiles from Babylon who had returned from Jerusalem to erect the temple, needed to learn the lesson that success is primarily due to God. They had gone singing and rejoicing back to the city of David in confidence and in enthusiasm. Their wants were all supplied and there was a small army of servants to minister unto them. Some of them dwelt luxuriously—which was an offense to God, since the temple was still roofless. But during the time of construction enemies arose within and without the Hebrew company. Fear, the worse foe of all, crept into the citadel of the new community. Discouragement gnawed at their hearts. Postponement palsied the hand of initiative. A deadly lack of enthusiasm crept into the hearts of the workers. In a word, there was a general slump in activity and interest.

Like many a youth who sets out in life fired with the highest purposes and noblest ideals, the Jews imperceptibly began to lower their standard, and lose the clearness of their first vision and hope. They did not realize it—which is the most dangerous part of lost vision—but their spirits had become deadened.

They needed the reminder with which Tennyson closes his autobiography of a poet's soul:

"O, young mariner,
Down to the haven, call your companions,
Launch your vessel, crowd your canvas
And, ere it vanishes over the margin,
After it, follow it, follow the gleam!"

The Vision and Its Message.

The prophet who was sent to Judah's help was Zechariah. No time is so desolate that it is without its man of vision. In the dreariest, dullest and most sordid eras, there is always some soul that walks apart and pursues the gleam which God sets shining upon life's horizon. To Zechariah came a series of eight visions, of which the fifth is studied today. He saw a great candlestick, like that which stood in the temple, with seven branches, and a reservoir of oil on the top. Near by were two olive trees, which provided a perennial supply of olive oil for the lamps.

The symbol was a divine message of encouragement to Zerubbabel, its purport being, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, said Jehovah of Hosts." The light came not because the candlestick was of gold, nor because it had seven branches and a capacious bowl, but because of the life-giving oil which came from the olive trees. It is not outward form or ceremony that counts, but inward light. Only the Spirit of God can sustain the service of God. To these Jews, in need of a consciousness of the indispensability of Jehovah, came this divine message of religion's first requisite. It is not enough that there be a divine object of worship and a human desire to worship; there must also be a divine enabling for worship. Man's spirit inspired and empowered in its outreachings after God by the mysterious, inexplicable, but ever present and potent Spirit of God himself.

So the interpretation of the vision ran that, before Zerubbabel, the builder, all mountains of difficulty should become as a plain when he should be sustained by Jehovah's might. Before the man who works with God, nothing can stand.

Is a Revival Coming?

This ancient word to Zerubbabel is still the word to Christian churches today. All over the continent plans are being made for revival "campaigns." All the ingenuity of the twentieth century is being brought to bear to devise great meetings that shall take the kingdom of heaven by force. These may have their part; but they are not enough. No revival can be created by man. As has often been said, "Revivals are not got up; they come down." Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander, Dr. Chapman and his cohorts of evangelists, and Sam Jones and his keen worldly wisdom, are all powerless to turn people to righteousness unless the power of the Lord be upon them and work through them. Only the Spirit within the wheels of his marvelous machinery can make it productive.

And only the divine help can help. The newspapers told the other day of a woman dying on an operating table in Chicago, as a result of a terrible accident, who sang to the last moment of her consciousness:

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide.
The darkness deepens; Lord with me abide."

In printing the next lines of the poem, one newspapers made a suggestive blunder. Instead of saying:

"When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me."

—the printer made the famous line to run, "Help of the helpers." He did not intend it, but that compositor preached a good sermon, for as it is true that God is the help of the helpless, so it is equally true, and in a peculiar degree more true, that He is the help of the helpers. Whoever goes to the aid of man can count on the aid of God who is his spirit friend. Edna Havergal breathed in her beautiful prayer:

"Lord, speak to me, that I may speak
In living echoes of Thy tone;
As thou hast sought, so let me seek
Thine erring children, lost and alone.

"O lead me, Lord, that I may lead
The wandering and the wavering feet;
O feed me, Lord, that I may feed
Thy hungering ones with manna sweet.

"O teach me, Lord, that I may teach
Firm on the Rock and strong in Thee,
I may stretch out a loving hand
To wrestlers with the troubled sea.

"O teach me, Lord, that I may teach
The precious truths Thou dost impart;
And wing my words, that they may reach
The hidden depths of many a heart."

There is suggestiveness in the figure under which Zechariah received his message. Fear as the temple and the Jews were to be light, so in a greater degree are Christians. Did not their Master say, "Ye are the light of the world?" Obviously there can be no light without fuel. Reservoirs must be kept full of oil if the shining is to be clear and steady. A spiritually dead church never can become a beacon to light men to the haven of rest. It should be the constant concern of every disciple to see that his light does not grow dim, for the fuel, which is the Spirit of God, may always be obtained whoever seeks it.

The Warring Forces.

One of the familiar pictures in Pilgrim's Progress is of the fire upon which Satan is ever pouring water without extinguishing it, because on the other side of the wall one is feeding the fire with oil. The church has not been quenched through twenty centuries, because she has been divinely sustained. The secret of her triumphs and service has been simply the Spirit of God. Through many agencies has this Spirit worked; it is not difficult to recall some of the contributing forces to the cause of righteousness. All about us corruption seems to flourish like a rank weed. Jeremiahs prophesy dire things; the world is going to perdition on the Twentieth Century Limited. Evil, evil everywhere! So it seems on the surface. But stay! Is not evil having a harder time today than ever before in the past?

Why is this? Is it not because of the day of small things which we may have despised? What of the wave of the civic spirit which has been sweeping through the churches for ten years past? What of the good citizenship movements in Christian Endeavor? What of the patriotic and religious influences of the public schools? What of the persistent teaching of high ideals in the Sunday schools of the country? What of the great flood of Christian literature? What of the weekly sermons in the pulpits of the land? They have all been as oil to the lamp that is now burning with increased brightness?

The Spirit of the Lord is using the small and inconspicuous, as well as the great and the mighty, as instruments for His service. As the eyes of the Lord run to and fro over the earth, seeing all and overseeing all, they behold the present and possible triumphs of His power. God is correcting all forces of the earth for His ultimate glory. The church in the world has grown; it will grow, and it will continue to grow, until all mountains of difficulty have become as a plain before it, because the Spirit of God is in the Church of God.

WOODS FAMILY DEATH ON SNAKES

One day last week Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Woods, who live in the Pine Grove section, established a record for killing rattlesnakes. During the forenoon, while Mr. Woods was working in his field, he succeeded in killing a good-sized rattler. On returning to the house for dinner he boastingly informed his wife of what he had done. Mrs. Woods immediately informed her husband that he was not in it when it came to killing rattlesnakes, and showed him two that she had killed in the chicken stable during his absence. After dinner Mr. Wood's attention was attracted to the barn by the barking of a dog, and upon investigation found another rattler making his way into a hole. Mr. Woods called his wife to watch for the appearance of the snake and he returned to his labor in the field. The good housewife, armed with a club and in company with two dogs, began the watch. In a short time the snake crawled out and met his fate at the hands of the trio. This made four snakes for the day, and the last killed was 5 feet 4 inches long.—Elgin (Ore.) Recorder.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

The Oceanic line steamship Alameda, which went ashore on the rocks of the Golden Gate, San Francisco, soon after starting for Honolulu on Saturday, Sept. 30, and was expected to be a total loss, was pulled off by tugs on Oct. 6 and taken to her dock. The loss to the underwriters will be only about $150,000.

Los Angeles capitalists are combining to offer to take over from the city the 200 saloon licenses now out, pay the city $180,000 a year, the present revenue from the saloons, and cut down the number of saloons to 75. The stockholders in the enterprise will be entitled to 6 per cent on their investment. All over that that may be made will be turned over to the city.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Marriage of Cousins.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please tell me in what states the marriage of cousins is prohibited.—F. L., Louisville, Neb.

This is one of the questions that is frequently asked and has been answered in these columns heretofore. Marriage of first cousins is prohibited in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. In all other states the marriage of first cousins is permitted.

Origin of Money.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell me where money originated, or when it first came into use?—E. P., Plain City, O.

Money is mentioned as a medium of commerce in Genesis xxiii, 1860 B. C., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre of Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the people who lived in the temple of Juno Moneta, 269 B. C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders as late as 1574.

Saline Lakes.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please explain why some inland seas, such as Great Salt Lake, the Caspian sea, etc., are salt?—H. M. J., Westfield, N. Y.

Salt lakes are derived either from the partial drying up of isolated bodies of water, as the Dead Sea, by evaporation of lakes without outlets and fed by rivers which have passed over beds of salt or plains impregnated with it, as Great Salt Lake, Lake Urumiah, in Persia, and many of the lakes of South America. The salt in the ocean has doubtless resulted from the chemical changes which have taken place between the elements that constitute the earth's crust during former geological epochs. Saline incrustations often overspread the surface of plains in Russia, India, the South American pampas and the regions east and west of the Rocky mountains.

The Compromise of 1850.

Editor Question Bureau: Please inform us through your valuable paper as to how the compromise of 1850 originated. Please tell the principal facts concerning it.—J. M., Bakersford, Cal.

For more than a year after the end of the Mexican war the territory acquired by that war had remained under military rule. But in 1850 California adopted a constitution prohibiting slavery, and then made application for admission to the Union. The slave states would not agree to admit her unless a new slave state was also formed. At the same time the organization of the newly acquired territory came up for discussion. Henry Clay then proposed a compromise, which, having been referred to a select committee of thirteen, of which he was chairman, was reported by them in substantially the same shape as proposed: 1. The postponement of the admission of new states to be formed out of Texas until demanded by such state. 2. The admission of California as a free state. 3. The organization, without the Wilmot proviso, of all territory acquired from Mexico, and not included in California, as the territories of New Mexico and Utah. 4. The combination of the last two measures in one bill. 5. The establishment of the boundaries of Texas and the payment to her of $10,000,000 for the abandonment of her claim to New Mexico. 6. More effectual laws for the return of fugitive slaves. 7. Abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, leaving slavery there undisturbed. These measures all became laws, and together were commonly known as the Omnibus Bill. It is charged that the indemnity of $10,000,000, the payment of which raised the market value of Texas securities from twenty to thirty to nearly par, was not without influence in the passage of the bill. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed in 1854, virtually repealed this compromise.

England's Poet-Laureate.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please inform me who is poet laureate of England, and when given that honor?—M. D. L., Defiance, O.

Alfred Austin is the poet laureate of England. He was appointed in 1896, to succeed the late Lord Tennyson.

More About Brazil.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give us a brief history of Brazil; who discovered it?—T. M., Bakersfield, Cal.

The Bureau but recently gave facts concerning Brazil, its people, resources, etc., but nothing about its early history. Brazil was discovered in 1499 by Vicente Pinzon, a companion of Columbus, who made no settlement, as he would have had no right, under conditions then existing, to do. A Portuguese commander, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, when on his way around the Cape of Good Hope to the Far East, in 1500, encountered severe storms which drove his vessels from their course, and through this chance he reached the Brazilian coast in April. Mass was celebrated there on Easter Day; the country was declared a dependency of Portugal, and a stone cross was erected. There Cabral himself embarked for India, but first sent a vessel to Lisbon with a report of his discovery. As soon as practicable after receiving the account of his new possession, Don Manuel placed three vessels under the command of Amerigo Vespucci, instructing him to make good Portugal's claim to the land which a Spaniard had discovered. Vespucci's first voyage being unsuccessful, a second was undertaken with better results. He remained for five months at a point he named "All Saints," and when it became necessary to return left 12 men as a garrison in a small fort. The impression created by the experience of the early adventurers was not highly favorable. The land appeared poor and unattractive in comparison with India and Africa. During the years that followed Portuguese merchants began to trade for Brazilwood, and the Portuguese government jealously resisted French and Spanish attempts to gain a foothold or carry on commerce eastward of the line of demarcation; but the court at Lisbon continued to prefer the profits to be won along the course that Vasco da Gama had opened up. The first settlements, therefore, were not made by the government, but by grantees whom the government induced to colonize by assigning to each leader a splendid possession—no less than 50 leagues of coast, with feudal powers and the privilege of extending his domain as far inland as he desired. Various expeditions soon followed, and the most attractive portions of the coast were distributed among the leaders. Great difficulties were encountered as the natives of Brazil were mistrustful and the worst ravages of their kind. Cannibalism was universally practiced. In general the nature of these Indians appears to have been far more debased and their practices more revolting than the nature and customs of the Red Men of North America; the task of civilizing them seemed utterly hopeless. Yet we are told of one striking exception to the general experience. The first settler in Bahia was Diogo Alvarez, a young man of noble family, who was wrecked on the shoals near the port. Part of the crew were lost, others were eaten by the natives. Diogo secured the favor of the Indians by recovering things from the wreck. Afterward he led them in battle, using his musket to such good effect that he became their sovereign, and took daughters of the chiefs of the savages to be his wives. The best families in Bahia, we are told, trace their origin to him. By the middle of the 16th century adventurers were scattered along the coast from the mouth of the Amazon to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The great mineral wealth of the country had not been discovered at that time, and the settlements were chiefly devoted to the cultivation of sugar. In face of the many grave dangers that threatened the settlers it became necessary to provide defense by concentrating power in the hands of a governor-general. The leaders of the adventurers were thus called upon to submit to the revocation of some of their privileges, though they remained on the soil which they owned. These facts mark the beginning of the early history of Brazil. About 1624 important efforts were made by the famous Dutch West India company, an association of Dutch merchants, which commissioned Count Maurice of Nassau to promote the interests of his countrymen in South America. The enormous power of the corporate company, which, as a Bancroft says, was "given leave to appropriate continents," and, when "invested with a boundless liberty of choice, called the rich territories of Guiana, Brazil and New Netherlands," was exerted in a large part of the region lying between Maranhao and Bahia. After the revolution of 1640 Brazil was no longer Spanish, but the Portuguese executive of the house of Brabanca was too poor and weak to adopt such measures as were required. Accordingly a suggestion offered by a native of Madeira named Vieyra was welcomed, inasmuch as this plan relieved the government of the obligation to fight the Dutch West India company. Vievra proposed the establishment of a commercial company at Lisbon similar to that which had its headquarters at Amsterdam. The Brazil company of Portugal was organized and in 1649 sent out its first fleet. After five years fighting the Portuguese merchants overcame the Dutch merchants, and for half a century Brazil was permitted to remain in peace. In 1710, however, a French squadron under Duclere attacked Rio de Janeiro and was defeated. In September of the following year Admiral Duguay Trouin arrived at Rio with a new fleet and 6,000 men. The governor was compelled to capitulate and to pay a large sum of money. A great change in the industrial conditions was produced by the discovery of diamonds at this time and by the rush to the gold fields opened up by the enterprise of the colonists of San Palo—a hardy race, doubtless with a large admixture of Indian blood, much addicted to adventurous raids into the interior. Explorations then extended westward, and gold was discovered in new regions, and by the beginning of the 18th century there were five towns of considerable importance. Laborers were withdrawn from the sugar industry by the attractions of mining, and Brazil lost her leading position as a sugar-producing country.

The conspiracy of Minas in 1789 was the first sympathetic movement in Brazil occasioned by the revolutionary war in North America inspired by the success of the English colonies in acquiring independence. The inhabitants of Minas formed a conspiracy to throw off the Portuguese yoke, but the plot failed, the leader was hanged and the conspirators were banished to Africa, from which continent slaves were being imported in large numbers. The French revolution promoted Brazil from the humble position of a colony to be the seat of government of the Portuguese power, and the only American monarchy. In 1807 the threat of the invasion of Portugal by Napoleon sent the prince regent, afterward King John, across the ocean. With him went the queen, the royal family, the great officers of state and members of the nobility. He created many new offices, and otherwise made the machinery of government in Brazil much more elaborate than it had ever been; and, to meet the increased expenses that these changes involved, at first imposed new taxes, and afterward, by debasing the money standard, inaugurated a long period of financial error that impeded the advancement of the country. On the other hand, Brazilian ports were declared open to the commerce of nations at peace with Portugal. Hundreds of artisans and manufacturers from England, Germany, France and Sweden took advantage of the new opportunity. In 1816 the school of fine arts was founded by French painters and sculptors.

King John withdrew from Brazil in 1821, leaving his son, Dom Pedro, to work the problem in Brazil as best he could. The Cortes of Portugal ordered Dom Pedro to return to Portugal. The people requested him to disobey the command, and he proclaimed the independence of Brazil March 25, 1822, and became the constitutional emperor the following month. In the hostilities that followed the Brazilians were successful and independence was assured. Dom Pedro's popularity was due at first to a disposition to accede to the wishes of the people, but afterward, in the years from 1826 to 1831, he lost his popularity by his unwillingness to trust the people more and more, as their demand for participation in the government increased. The breach finally became so wide that the only course left Dom Pedro was to surrender his crown to his son and to take ship for Lisbon. Dom Pedro II succeeded in maintaining the omnarchial form of government till November 15, 1889, when his reign was terminated by a bloodless revolution and a federal republic was proclaimed. The form of this government was given in these columns a week or two since.

Illinois Congressmen.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the number of congressional districts in Illinois, the name of each representative, and the district that Lawrence county is in?"—E. ., Sumner, Ill.

There are twenty-five congressional districts in Illinois, which are represented as follows: 1, Martin B. Maddison; 2, James R. Maun; 3, William W. Wilson; 4, Charles F. Charton; 5, Anthony Michalek; 6, William Lorimer; 7, Philip Knopt; 8, Charles McGavin; 9, Henry S. Boutell; 10, Geo. Edmund Foss; 11, Howard S. Snapp; 12, Charles E. Fuller; 13, Robert R. Hitt; 14, Benjamin E. Marsh; 15, Geo. W. Prince; 16, John A. Sterling; 17, Joseph G. Cannon; 19, William B. McKinley; 20, Henry T. Rainey; 21, Reno J. Rives; 22, William A. Rodenberg; 23, Frank L. Dickson; 24, Pleasant T. Chapman; 25, Geo. W. Smith. Your county of Lawrence is in the twenty-third district.

Ohio Game Laws.

Editor Question Bureau—Please give the game laws for the state.—P. A. W., Ward, O.

The open season for quail begins November 15 and ends December 5, inclusive. Within this period it is lawful to take Virginia partridges, and also rabbits. Squirrel may be killed between September 1 and October 15. From September 1 to December 1 and from March 1 to April 20 it is lawful to hunt any rail, shore bird, snipe, plover, wild duck, wild goose, wild swan, coot or mud hen.

The following are some of the features of the laws:

"No person shall, at any time, catch, kill, injure or pursue any of the birds mentioned by the aid or use of any trap, net or snare, or disturb or destroy any of the nests or eggs or young thereof; nor catch, kill, injure or pursue any wild duck or other water fowl named in this section by the use of any gun except a common shoulder gun of not larger than No. 10 gauge, or with the aid of

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 186,000

LACE CURTAIN PREMIUMS

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in November.

We cannot offer a more satisfactory premium for clubs this season than the lace curtains which have proved so satisfactory in connection with our club offers of the past three years. More than twenty thousand of our subscribers have had curtains from us for clubs, and they wish us to supply them again this season. The manufacturers have our orders for a largely increased number to be delivered us during eight months, beginning with September, 1905.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By November 1st the many subscribers expiring during November should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to November subscribers only, and thirty days later the December people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any November subscribers fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by November third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before December 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with November subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every November name, and an equal number of new ones.

COXISM NOT AN ISSUE.

But the truth is, my fellow citizens, that this machine, if it is to be broken up, must be broken up by the voters of Cincinnati and Hamilton county themselves. This is an end devoutly to be wished, but it will take the hardest kind of work in the city itself. The machine cannot be defeated from the outside. Cox and his subordinates represent the regular Republican organization in Hamilton county. No one else can lawfully claim to do so and they must be admitted to every Republican state and national convention as such representatives until lawfully defeated at the primaries in Hamilton county. Now then, the fact that they may support a particular candidate for governor is no more to be taken against him as indicative, without other evidence, that he will assist the machine in maintaining its power in Cincinnati than was the fact that the same machine supported Theodore Roosevelt is indicative that Theodore Roosevelt is a Cox man. This same regular Republican organization has supported every Republican candidate that has been upon state, congressional or federal tickets for the last 20 years, and there is no more ground for connecting Governor Herrick with the growth, maintenance and the success of the Cox machine in Hamilton county than there was to make the same charge against every governor and every senator that has been elected on the Republican ticket in Ohio in the last 20 years.

The foregoing paragraph, taken from the speech of Secretary of War Taft delivered at Akron, fairly riddles the issue of Coxism raised by the Democracy and the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio against Governor Herrick. Mr. Taft doesn't deny the existence of a machine in Cincinnati. On the contrary, he describes it very accurately, deplores the fact that it is so strongly intrenched in the second city of the state, but denies the right of Democracy to make it a state issue. Why? Because all the forces combined outside of Cincinnati cannot dethrone the boss if the people in that city choose to tolerate him.

"If I thought," says Secretary Taft, "that by speaking for and supporting Governor Herrick, I should be doing anything for the perpetuation of the power of the Cox machine in Cincinnati, or if I thought that Governor Herrick had entered into the corrupt bargain with Cox as charged, I would not be here." And Secretary Taft might well have added: "It would be useless for me in that case to defend him." For that is exactly the situation. But Ohio Republicans know that Governor Herrick and Boss Cox are not on intimate terms. The governor himself says that he is not well acquainted with Cox, not as well, in fact, as were Sherman, Foraker, McKinley and a host of other Ohio statesmen. The records show that Cox has been given very little latitude under the present administration.

Cox wanted the Brannock bill vetoed, and so expressed himself. Governor Herrick refused because he said the principle of residential local option was right, the people desired it, and the people should have it.

Cox was interested in a school code providing for a large board, and he didn't get it.

Cox was opposed to Governor Herrick's renomination and told him to sidestep. "But," said Cox, "the governor told me that he would be a candidate if he didn't have a delegate in the convention, so what could I do?"

There has not been a Republican governor in Ohio for years who was less under the dictation of Cox than is Governor Herrick. Secretary of War Taft knows this, and President Roosevelt knows it. And every well-informed citizen of Ohio knows it. Yet the opposition is dragging out this bogie of "Coxism" to make it appear that Governor Herrick's election means an indorsement of the Cincinnati boss. And Secretary of War Taft says substantially it might as well be charged that President Roosevelt indorses Cox because, forsooth, the latter supported him in the last election.

The cry of bossism is a specious one in this campaign, the cry of the demagogue. Governor Herrick has faced his accusers defiantly and courageously. He demanded specifications and still demands them, yet none are forthcoming. Secretary Taft not only stands by the governor, but analyzes the situation to show the unreasonableness of the charges made against him. The Akron speech was a defense that takes on the nature of a counter attack. It was an expression from an honest man virtuously indignant over the outrageous vilification of an honored servant of the peoule.

"BETWEEN THE GOOD AND THE BAD".

What is good? What is bad? How is one to determine whether an institution works for right or for wrong? How is one to ascertain whether the promptings of an individual are toward morality or toward immorality? The point in these questions was discussed at some length by Governor Herrick in his Wilmington speech, replying to John Pattison's declaration in Athens that "We are going to have a fight between the good and bad in Ohio."

Governor Herrick, God-fearing man that he is, firmly believes that a "tree is known by its fruit." Pattison as a member of the state legislature was a "Ripper" of the most vicious stripe. He voted to reorganize the charitable and eleemosynary institutions. He voted to rip the blind asylums, the hospitals for the insane, and turn them over to the tender mercies of Democratic spoilsmen. He either didn't vote at all, although present, or voted against temperance legislation that was championed by the moral and temperance elements of Ohio. He opposed anti-pass legislation, and dodged the vote on that proposition. He was not present to vote on the bills creating a state mine inspector, and providing for free text books in public schools. He failed to vote on a measure limiting a day's work on railroads to twelve hours, and he refused to place himself on record for a bill requiring wages to be paid at least twice a month. If one is to judge a man by his past record, what can be said of Mr. Pattison as an agent for good?

When the Democratic candidate was a member of congress, he dodged the bill requiring railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplers. He voted against legislation to grant pensions to deserving veterans. Yet in the light of experience, the automatic coupler law is one of the most humane measures ever passed by congress.

Mr. Pattison is the candidate of the Democratic party, and it is presumed stands by the record of that party. Yet it is known to the people as the party of repudiation, the party that opposed the work of Lincoln in cementing the dismembered fragments of the union, the party of an unsound currency, the party of free trade, and the party of antagonism to almost every moral principle that has been advanced by the Republicans of the nation. It is the party in Ohio that is on record as having consistently opposed every temperance bill introduced in the legislature. As against this record there is the history of the Republican party, a history of progress and of moral reform.

Does Mr. Pattison think to deceive the moral, order-loving people of Ohio by putting on a sanctimonious air and claiming all the virtues extant? Can he point to his official acts in proof of his assertion? He has already declared that his principles are the principles of a life-time. Therefore, he stands today just where he stood when he was voting on state and national legislation. He is opposed to much of the temperance legislation now on the statute books because he voted against it or refrained from voting. He is opposed to legislation tending to better the condition of the laboring man because that was his record as a member of the legislature.

Admitting, then, that the fight in Ohio is between the good and the bad, is there any doubt on which side Mr. Pattison is arrayed?

ONLY A MEMORY.

Read President Roosevelt'c Richmond speech and then in your mind's eye turn back a score of years if you would understand the progress this country has been making toward unification. There is no longer a north and a south. Except on very rare occasions do we hear anyone attempting to perpetuate the sectional hate that was engendered through all the long years leading up to and embracing the period of the Rebellion and including the decades which constitute the era of reconstruction. Thank God the days of recrimination are past and we can today truly call this magnificent expanse lying between two great oceans our "brotherland."

The contest has been a protracted one, oftentimes discouraging, but there have been brave men on both sides, striving to wear out the bitterness and teach the people the lesson of magnanimity and forgiveness. That the victory is won our President expresses in the following language:

A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the north as in the south, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder, giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war.

Yet it must ever be a source of regret that we have wasted so much time in fruitless remembrance of the sorrow and suffering entailed by the great conflict.

MORE INSURANCE SCANDALS.

The scandal of the Equitable has been lost sight of almost in the revelations of the Mutual Life. It seems as if the fight for business by the three big companies was extended into a contest among the officials to see which could dip deepest into the treasury. There were astonishing disclousures of mismanagement in the Equitable, but they are not as astonishing as are the facts concerning the management of the Mutual Life brought out by the testimony of President McCurdy and other witnesses.

The feature that is attracting attention is the hostility shown by some of the policyholders who have found voice to protest against their rapidly dwindling dividends. The following comparison is significant, the first column being furnished by a man who has held a policy in the company for years, and the second column being official:

	Dividends Fall.	Surplus Swells.
1865—	$55.76	$ 3,531,039
1881—	39.00	6,615,326
1891—	20.00	10,818,807
1904—	3.00	74,357,818

It will probably develope that the Mutual Life's surplus is built upon the same broad plan as the Equitable surplus and it will be remembered how Chairman Frick, of the Equitable committee, applied the pruning knife to that. He showed that an alleged surplus of $80,000,000 consisted of nearly $70,000,000 certain liability and $10,000,000 that might properly be called surplus, but he was basing his figures on an assumption that the deferred dividend policyholders really had something coming, and perhaps they will have under the new management.

By following the McCurdy system, however, one may readily understand how enormous sums are piled up in insurance treasuries. People are inveigled into taking out policies combining insurance and investment. The insurance feature is strictly adhered to; that is, if a man dies, his beneficiary gets the money. But that part of the contract which is supposed to be investment is wholly under the control of the company. Its officers determine just how much of a draw the policyholder will get and the figures in the foregoing table tell the whole story. By robbing their patrons and then squandering the loot, these men are guilty of a double offense and one without parallel in the history of American finance.

The New York investigators are bringing out fresh scandals everyday, so many, in fact, that one wonders how any corporation could stand up under such a mass of corruption. It would seem that enough has been brought out in connection with the management of the Mutual Life to warrant any court, on behalf of a policyholder, taking the affairs in its own hands and forcing the officers to retire.

PATTISON NOT PARTICULAR.

Candidate Pattison has frequently referred to the school code as being the pet measure of George B. Cox, when it is a matter of common knowledge that the Cincinnati boss was in favor of a bill that would provide a large school board. The code is a compromise between the extremists of both sides, and can in no way possible be construed as a Cox measure.

But Mr. Pattison is not a stickler for facts. At the outset of the campaign he claimed that the municipal code was Governor Herrick's measure, although that measure became a law under Governor Nash. He has been equally inaccurate in describing the relations between the governor and Cox, and woefully mistaken on other matters of public interest.

While ready with criticisms of the Republican administration of state affairs, he has been painfully reticent respecting his own record as a legislator. Professing to stand for reform, he forgets to mention that when he was in the legislature he was one of the foremost of his party in advancing ripper legislation. Professing love for the laboring man, he overlooks the fact that, as a legislator, he dodged a vote on several bills which were backed by labor and had for their purpose the improvement of the laboring man's condition.

Mr. Pattison can blame no one for questioning his sincerity when he promises so much now that is incongruous with his public record, if indeed he tells the truth when he says his principles are the principles of a lifetime.

TAFT ON THE BRANNOCK LAW.

No man can accuse Secretary of War Taft of being a trimmer. He meets conditions as they are, does not hesitate to speak his mind to the nation as to a close friend and is absolutely fearless in discussing questions at which many other leaders shy. He came to Ohio in June to preside over the Republican state convention and took up the government deficit problem and the tariff question without gloves. His position on state issues showed him to be perfectly familiar with what had been transpiring in Ohio and he talked of them in that spirit of open-hearted honesty so characteristic of the man.

He came to Ohio Saturday and plainly told his Akron audience that he would not have come did he believe Governor Herrick to be in collusion with George B. Cox, and then instead of dodging Coxism, he went straight to the mark, deplored the existence of the Cox machine and explained why it could be smashed only by the voters of Hamilton county.

Equally frank was Secretary Taft in that part of his Akron speech devoted to the Brannock law. Beginning with a reference to the high standing of Myron T. Herrick and John M. Pattison, both of whom he declared he is proud to claim as his personal friends, the secretary proceeded to show that what the people of Ohio should be interested in is the results secured by the enactment of that piece of legislation. If the law is a failure, then find out why, and if the amendments made at the suggestion of the governor are responsible. Mr. Taft truly said:

What Governor Herrick said before the passage of the law is of slight importance in determining his fitness for governor as compared with the question whether that which he favored as the law ought to have become the law and that which he opposed ought not to have become the law.

Speaking as one not in the heat of the contest which resulted in the Brannock bill becoming a law, Secretary Taft declares Governor Herrick's amendments seem in the interest of judgment and fairness and he sums up his opinion in this paragraph:

The Brannock local option law seems to me to be a law well adapted to accomplish the purpose for which it was drawn, and for which it was enacted, and the amendments which were put into the law were in the interest of justice and impartially, and if Governor Herrick was responsible for them, as it seems generally to be admitted now that he was, he has the right to claim the gratitude of the people of Ohio.

The secretary points out the fact that the Brannock law is a home rule measure. In communities where public sentiment is strong enough to banish the saloon they can be wiped out; where this sentiment is not so strong they will remain. The law has been tested in nearly all the cities of the state and large sections of residence districts have proved the law as it now stands to be effective and it is recognized as a progressive and drastic temperance measure. There is nothing in the law nor in its application to merit the opposition which has been raised to Governor Herrick's position regarding the amendments he suggested.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION

An active campaign is being waged by physicians throughout the world against the great white plague with the result that public sentiment is being aroused and there is a widespread desire on the part of all to contribute something to mitigate the ravages of this disease.

The movement is undertaken from a purely humanitarian standpoint and has its inception in the established fact that the disease can be successfully combatted by educating the people to take care of themselves.

The Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas county has taken up the question and local physicians stand ready to do their part to break the force of consumption, which, last year, caused the death of 220 persons in this city. The mortality rate from tuberculosis is rapidly increasing in Toledo, while deaths from other diseases are steadily decreasing.

Ohio, somewhat behind a few of her sister states, is now fully awake to the necessity of doing her part in this humanitarian work, and the action of the physicians of Lucas county insures active and powerful support on the part of the local medical men.

UNCLE SAM'S GOLD BAGS.

With nearly $800,000,000 of the precious metal in his strong box, Uncle Sam promises to worry through the winter without suffering any great privation. It is worthy of note, however, that the amount of gold now in the treasury establishes a new record, and the indications are favorable to a still further increase. There has been an increased production of metal and besides there is a steady inflow of gold from other countries, with nothing in sight to warrant the opinion that the current is likely to take the other direction.

The conditions existing now invite a striking contrast to conditions under the Cleveland administration, when it was found necessary to issue bonds in order to maintain the reserve to what was considered a point of safety. An analysis of the gold supply discloses the fact that there is nearly $120,000,000 available for any purpose the government might choose without touching the $150,000,000 in the reserve.

OUR ASIATIC TRADE.

Secretary Taft says that our manufacturers are "not sending the right kind of goods over there," meaning to the Orient. He declares that we are hopelessly outclassed in our trade with the Asiastics. To this statement American exporters take exceptions, and say that Secretary Taft is not qualified to speak intelligently on the subject. They profess to be well satisfied with existing conditions.

But Mr. Taft has just returned from a visit to China and Japan. He is an observing man, and it will scarcely do to say that he is in error. He didn't qualify his remarks. No doubt our exports are satisfactory from the viewpoint of comparison with the exports of a few years ago, but the question is one of getting our share of the business. Other countries have enjoyed a very large expansion of trade with that section of the world, and while we may be doing a much heavier business than we did ten years ago, still if we are not holding our own with our competitors, there must be some reason for it, and Secretary Taft believes he has discovered the reason.

Referring to the subject, the New York Commercial says: "Customs and natural desires of a people cannot be changed to suit the convenience of our looms. We must undertake to supply what they actually require—exactly that, and just as they like it. Let us not repeat the error of the Caribbean island trade, where we sent gorgeous millinery instead of light mantillas and flowered handkerchiefs to decorate the heads of the women of Cuba and the neighboring islands."

American exporters cannot expect to duplicate the success of an eccentric Massachusetts citizen, dubbed "Lord Dexter" by his admiring neighbors, who, finding a quantity of warming pans on his hands, shipped them to the West Indies. To be sure, the natives had no use for warming pans as such, but found that the utensils were just the thing for the sugar business, and Dexter sold out at a handsome profit. But, because of the success of this venture, we wouldn't advise our exporters to ship any old thing to China.

THE PORTLAND FAIR.

Now that the gates of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition have been closed, it has been discovered that Portland has given the country a fair which in at least one respect was unique. Following the great exhibition at St. Louis last year, and held at the extreme western part of the country, it was expected the stockholders would have to go down into their pockets and make good a heavy deficit. Indeed, these same stockholders no doubt looked forward to such a result, but were willing to pay handsomely for the privilege of advertising the city and the resources of the surrounding territory.

It was not believed that the attendance, especially from the east, would be large, because of the long distance to be traveled and because expositions are no longer novelties.

Well, the fair is ended, all bills are paid and there remains more than $100,000 to be returned to the subscribers of the $400,000 stock. This 25 per cent rebate is like finding gold.

The attendance was a surprise, being far greater than was anticipated, and the visitors were well pleased with the show. The whole affair was wisely managed, and reflects credit on its promotors.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION, NOT OWNERSHIP

In his Raleigh speech, President Roosevelt took care to separate any idea of government ownership of railroads from his well-settled conviction that something must be done to place in the hands of the government supervisory and regulatory control of rates. "I do not believe in government ownership," said the President, "of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, and in particular I should most strenuously object to government ownership of railroads."

It has been claimed by railroad officials that government supervision of rates would be a step in the direction of ownership, but this theory, it is evident, is not shared by the President. Indeed, it is believed by many that some radical departure like the one proposed by the President is essential to prevent the greater revolution which would ultimately result in government ownership. Everyone knows that abuses exist under the present system and that the laws are inadequate to meet them. Railroad officials may dispute this as they will, but they cannot convince the people that the scope of the interstate commerce commission is broad enough to prevent rebates and discriminations.

But President Roosevelt is not blind to the importance of protecting the interests of these vast corporations.

It must be understood, as a matter of course, that if this power is granted it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restraint. The interstate commerce commission or other government official who failed to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public would be guilty of as gross a wrong as if he corruptly rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public. When I say a square deal I mean a square deal; exactly as much a square deal for the rich as for the poor man, but no more. Let each stand on his merits, receive what is due him and be judged according to his deserts. To more he is not entitled and less he shall not have.

Is there anything in these remarks to warrant the claim of the railroads that the President is endeavoring to destroy the value of their property, or that he would reduce, by so much as a penny, their legitimate earning power? Justice he demands, and justice for all, that every citizen may enjoy the blessings of prosperity as God gives him the right to enjoy them.

Candidate Pattison's idea of a quiet campaign seems to be to put gum shoes on the truth.

Congressmen will learn eventually that it is dangerous to be caught with stolen public lands on their persons.

A German scientist says that the bite of a pretty girl is more deadly than that of a rattlesnake. We are still in the dark as to what effect the bite of a homely girl would have.

A Kansas minister has resigned his pastorate to go on the stage. When a minister of the gospel receives that kind of call there is room for the suspicion that it came over the telephone.

Governor Herrick has grown bigger as the campaign has progressed. The pusillanimity of some of the attacks made against him has by contrast brought out the superior manliness of the governor.

After giving the matter due consideration, most people will make up their minds that Mr. Thomas Edison's advice is just what their neighbors need.

Mr. Grover Cleveland may be a bigger man than Susan B. Anthony, but no matter how long the subject is discussed, each side will still have its partisans.

The Japanese lost no time inviting Mr. Bryan to make an address. They had probably heard that the way to please Mr. Bryan was to give him an opportunity to talk.

Abuse is making a campaign orator of Governor Herrick. It will be recalled that the same thing happened to the late Marcus Hanna. When the cartoonists began to put dollar marks on his clothes Mr. Hanna could do almost anything better than make a speech, but it was not long until he developed into one of the most effective campaign speakers the country has ever known.

Anent the angel discussion, it is worth while to recall that nobody ever saw a picture of the devil dressed in skirts.

The Democratic party will soon want to know if it hasn't been dead long enough to get a place in the Hall of Fame.

Mr. Rockefeller is fencing in his Tarrytown estate. You can judge from this what the man would do if he owned the earth.

Former Senator Pettigrew is organizing a telephone monopoly. Time was when talk was the cheapest thing Mr. Pettigrew had to offer the public.

The next time the Carnegie hero fund commissioners meet they may get a request for a medal from John M. Pattison for his attempt to rescue the Ohio Democracy.

An idea of some of the things the President will say in his forthcoming message may be obtained by a careful perusal of his addresses in the south.

Senator Allison declares that Secretary Shaw will have Iowa's support for President. Nobody knows better than Senator Allison, however, that Iowa's support is far from being equivalent to a nomination.

Some of Governor Folk's admirers refer to him as the LaFollette of Missouri, and some of Governor LaFollette's admirers call him the Folk of Wisconsin. This would seem to call for an exchange of courtesies somewhat after the style of that which tradition attributes to former governors of the Carolinas.

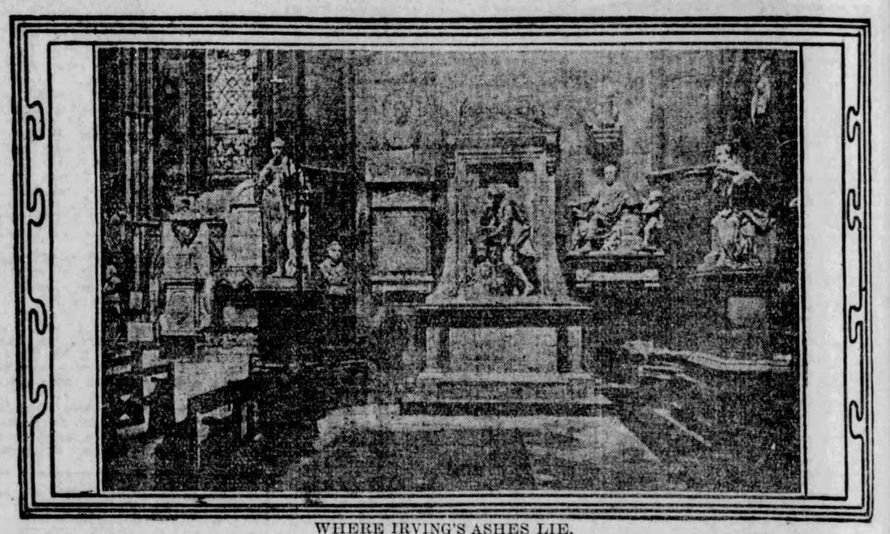
It is Eugene V. Debs, and not John D. Rockefeller, who predicts a panic in 1907. Make your arrangements accordingly.

Mr. Rockefeller's pastor says "Mr. Rockefeller is the greatest mind in America." While the congregation sings "There is a Tie That Binds," the stewards will please pass the hat to the tall, smooth faced man in the gray wig.

Family for Which President Roosevelt Gave Three Rousing Cheers

When Bartley P. Oliver, a San Francisco business man, the father of eight, went to call on President Roosevelt with Mrs. Oliver and the eight little Olivers, the President, noting with pleasure the size of the delegation, proposed three cheers for the Oliver brood and heartily led the cheering. In the picture from left to right are seen Nora, Adelaide, Mrs. Oliver, Bartley, jr., Catherine, Helen, Mr. Oliver, Jack, Joan and Jean Oliver. The other man is Mr. Oliver's brother.

Where Irving's Ashes Lie in Westminster Abbey.



WHERE IRVING'S ASHES LIE.

London, Oct. 21.—Many of the weekly publications, including the Spectator, the Saturday Review and the Outlook, have articles expressing regret that the dean of Westminster should have sanctioned the interment in Westminster Abey of the ashes of Sir Henry Irving, and denying to Irving greatness as an actor in the sense that Garrick was great.

They argue that space in the Abbey has become so limited that none but the nation's greatest should be interred there, and that it is impossible to regard Irving in that category. Some of these articles openly assert that there are other actors of Irving's period as great and perhaps greater whom nobody would think of proposing for interment in the Abbey, and that in time to come it will be regretted that such a hasty decision was taken.

At the same time, however, all the articles speak in most generous terms of Irving's great talent and personal character and repudiate any desire to detract from his acknowledged merit except as touching this question of deep national importance — interment in Westminster Abbey.

Current Events.

Club women at Joliet take a firm stand for the home as against public life.

Peculations of Dougherty from Peoria school funds cost taxpayers 1 per cent levy.

Speaker before club members at Joliet said woman of today is crucified on cross of gold.

Mme. Loubet helps start a movement in Paris for the philanthropic distribution of pure milk.

Vartanian, a naturalized American citizen, is sentenced to death in Turkey for killing an Armenian.

Secretary Taft will leave next week for Panama to make a thorough investigation of canal conditions.

Illinois Central Railroad company is said to owe the state of Illinois more than $33,000,000 in taxes.

A speedy agreement by Norway regarding selection of king is expected, and Prince Charles may be chosen.

New York police admit that they are powerless to defeat the army of 5,000 brigands which infests the city.

State Auditor McCullough is studying the Illinois Central tax ruling case with a view to making a demand for millions of back taxes.

Ex-Mayor J. L. Holden, of Zanesville, O., weds within month of first wife's death and is cut off from $40,000 by provisions of first wife's will.

Edward George Cunliffe, the express clerk who stole $101,000 at Pittsburg, is arrested in Bridgeport, Conn., and gives up $80,000 of his booty.

Testimony of H. H. Rogers in the Bay State gas suit shows that he and William Rockefeller divided $7,131,000 as profits from the Boston merger.

Board of engineers divided as to character of isthmian canal to be built; majority in favor of sea level plan, which may cost $300,000,000.

Pullman company directors declare the regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share. Financial statement shows an increase in net earnings of $392,952.

New York court rejects plea of Joseph Leiter that his wheat corner was a gambling transaction and orders judgment for $69,767 in favor of his brokers.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, in address to the American gaslight convention, scores the recent grand jury, and declares the indictment of Pfister a political plot.

Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, in address at University of Illinois celebration, deplores the fact that college athletics are monopolizing too much of the interest of the students.

Representative Landis says that investigation has revealed a sensational condition of extravagance and improvidence in public printing and says that congress is certain to take action.

Mayor McClellan, speaking at a Tammany ratification meeting, attacks the theories of municipal ownership extremists and says the debt limitations of New York city compel the granting of franchises.

McCurdy, jr., testifies in the New York insurance investigation that he allows himself $500 a week for expenses when traveling for the Mutual. The president of the company admits $25,000 profit in syndicate deals.

Amzi L. Barber, former president of the National Asphalt company, testifies in the suit brought by the Venezuelan government against the New York & Bermudez company that three American concerns gave active aid to the Matos revolution.

Becoming.

"I wish to adopt a child," said the wealthy woman in the orphan asylum. "What have you?"

"Oh, we have them in all shades," replied the polite lady superintendent. "Which do you prefer?"

"I think a blonde child will be the most appropriate," answered the wealthy woman; "my auto is finished in blue."—Puck.

For Harmony's Sake.

"I see by the paper," said Mrs. Nexdore, "that that stubborn candidate for office has finally been induced to withdraw from the ticket in the interest of harmony."

"Yes," sweetly replied Mrs. Pepprey. "By the way, it's a wonder that same laudable object doesn't induce your daughter to withdraw from the piano occasionally."

Statesman Chosen to Institute Reforms in Hungary

BARON FEJERVARY

The Gazette, of Budapest, on Wednesday, contained an autograph letter of the king-emperor, reappointing General Baron Fejervary to the premiership on the ground that his new program has been accepted by his majesty, and instructing him to fill the vacant portfolios.

It was understood on Tuesday that the cabinet would be charged to dissolve parliament and to prepare for a general election next summer on the basis of the granting of universal suffrage on the Belgian system. It is reported that the reappointment of Baron Fejervary will involve the resignation of the Austrian premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn.

TERRORIZED BY EAGLES

A Swiss Boy's Desperate Fight for His Life Against Them.

A story of the raids of three great eagles comes from Muhlenbach, canton of Valais, Switzerland. These birds of prey have made several attacks on cattle and lately even on persons.

A short time ago they attacked a heifer, continually striking it with their powerful beaks till death ensued. Then they almost entirely devoured it.

Shortly afterward a new exploit was recorded to their credit. The three terrible birds threw themselves on a magnificent bull. The animal courageously defended itself, but its head and neck were so ripped and torn by blows from the powerful beaks that a veterinary surgeon was called in to kill it.

Finally they attacked a little girl who happened to be alone on the mountains. Her terrified cries were, however, happily heard, and help came in time, no greater misfortune befalling her than the loss of a few tresses.

The eagles have now become the terror of the country, and hunters are everywhere on the lookout.

A similar combat between a boy and a powerful eagle is reported from Gstelg, near Berne. The lad, wounded on cheek and hand, contrived to drive the eagle against the cliff, dealing it blows till his umbrella broke. As the eagle made a third attack, the boy drove his pocket knife into its eye, when, with loud cries, it returned swiftly to the mountains.—Petit Parisien.

THE BIRDS IN THE MOON

It Is the Fall Flight of the Bobolink Toward the Southland.

The instinct of migration is one of the most wonderful in the world, says C. William Beebe, in Recreation. A young bobwhite and a bobolink are hatched in the same New England field. The former grows up and during the fall and winter forms one of the covey which is content to wander a mile or two, here and there, in search of good feeding grounds. Hardly has the bobolink donned his first full dress before an irresistible impulse seizes him. One night he rises up and up, ever higher, on fluttering wings, sets his course southward, gives you a glimpse of him athwart the moon, and keeps on through Virginia to Florida, across seas, over tropical islands, far into South America, never content until he has put the great Amazon between him and his far-distant birthplace.

Couldn't Deny It.

The venerable college president had been invited to address the Bachelor Girls' Club, numbering a hundred or more.

"I see now," he said, looking around at the fair young faces and sparkling eyes before him, "that Mr. Rockefeller is right when he says the country is still full of opportunities for our young men."—Chicago Tribune.

THE BLADE'S
NEW TIME INDICATOR MAP

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL WORK

For Every Home, Office, Library and Workshop. Instructive and Entertaining:::::

DESCRIPTION

This map is a north-pole projection of the world, and shows every degree of longitude numbered from 0 to 180 respectively, east and west of Greenwich. The parallels are also numbered north and south from the equator.

To show the earth on a flat surface, some countries will be more or less distorted. In this the countries in the southern hemisphere are somewhat distorted, i. e., the degrees of latitude are contracted and the degrees of longitude are expanded but every city is in its correct latitude and longitude.

Mathematical geography forms the true basis for accurate geographical study. For mathematical purposes a polar projection of the earth is better, for the reason that it shows the parallels unbroken around the world and the meridians radiating from a common center.

On every parallel is given the number of miles to a degree of longitude, and the number of miles to a minute, and the number of rods to a second of time.

On the United States Supplement there is a line for every degree of longitude. You can obtain the true meridian time of any place to the second from your standard time, by counting the degrees between your place and your standard meridian, counting 4 minutes for each degree, and add to, or subtract from your standard time, as you are east or west of your standard meridian.

THE OBJECT, USES, Etc.

Our time indicators are intended to meet a long felt want among the commercial bodies, the reading and traveling public, and to give everyone a more perfect understanding of time and its relations.

Time and place are always used together in the sending of cablegrams, stock quotations, etc.

One cannot read the important (war) news items of today intelligently without some knowledge of universal time.

It saves time and labor for the teacher in teaching standard time, also in teaching the use of the international date line by dispensing with drawing, etc.

It saves time and labor for the scholar in the study and thorough understanding of longitude and time.

It is a help to the study of geography by showing the relation of time and place complete, and what the rotation of the earth means to us. That is, all clocks and watches are set or regulated to this never-failing machine for measuring time, for when the time is sent out from Washington (or London), it really means that the earth has completed another rotation (unwinding or adding another day to time), and that the mean sun is just then passing the 75th meridian.

HOW TO USE IT

It shows on its revolving time-dial opposite every plate on the map, the exact standard and sun time of the world, a. m. and p. m. The difference between these times, fast and slow; also the time that is just passing any meridian.

It shows the use of the International Date Line, how and where the day begins and ends, where and when it is today and tomorrow, where and when it is today and yesterday on the earth. Also how night and day encircle the earth, or where it is night and where it is day. It shows what the people of the world are doing at all times, by the hours opposite their respective places. A ready reference on all questions of time.

This Map is 20x28 inches, printed in colors, and on heavy paper. The regular price is $1.25; our price for the Map (postage prepaid) and The Weekly Blade, one year, is only..... **85c**

Send in Your Order—You Need One.

SPECIAL ATLAS EDITION

This map is 14x21 inches—printed on strong bond paper, and designed for school use as it can easily be placed in any Atlas. Every boy and girl should have one.

Price, single copies ..... 20c Price, per dozen $1.80

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6353—Where Linen and Silk Are Combined.

The popularity of the separate waist renders the fancy collar and belt prominent features of the costume. Never before have the accessories been so attractive as now, and those made at home by the ingenious woman are the best. Here are belt and collar of unique and charming design. White linen and a dark blue taffeta compose them, the linen forming

the top portion of the collar and the under part of the belt. The idea is not only attractive and new, but very practical, as the part of each which is subject to most soil and wear is the washable part. These are easily made by anyone at home and need only unbuttoning to separate silk from linen. French knots adorn the edge of the silk tabs on the collar, and three small buttons finish the back of the belt. Pongee and broadcloth, as well as a variety of combinations, might be used for these to go with any costume. Five-eighths yards of silk and the same of linen, 36-inches wide, are needed for the two.

6353—One size.

4709—4694—A Pretty Costume for a Girl.

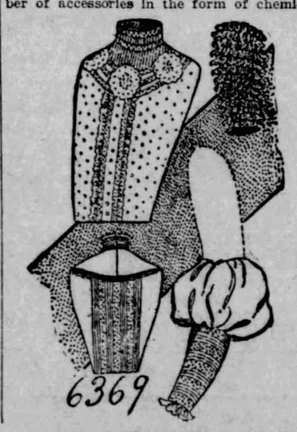
A costume like the one portrayed is always in good taste if made of good material. A satin cloth or cheviot in any warm color would be suitable while the yoke and cuffs should harmonize and be of a contrasting material. This gown is full of style and grace and yet offers no difficulties to the home dressmaker. Narrow tucks turning toward the armhole broaden the shoulderline and provide fulness for the blouse. The skirt is plaited in groups of two at each side seam. These

are stitched over the hips so as to insure a smoothly fitting upper part while the lower edge is as voluminous as Dame Fashion could desire. An all-over lace or embroidery may be used for the yoke or, if the gown be intended for school wear, finely tucked material may serve. A braid or embroidered band or passementerie may outline it. For a medium size 6¾ yards or 36-inch material 36 inches wide are needed.

Two patterns: 4709, 3 sizes, 12 to 16 years; 4694, same sizes. The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

6369—Some Dainty Accessories.

With the present vogue of the elbow sleeve and surplice front, a certain number of accessories in the form of chemi-



settes and undersleeves are necessary to complete happiness. These are not difficult to make, and yet contribute so much daintiness to the feminine toilette that they more than repay the labor they cause. The chemisette shown is broad enough across the front to accommodate any V neck, and is of very attractive design. Dotted Swiss developed the one shown with Valenciennes lace and tucking. Any fine white lawn or mull left from a summer gown may be utilized here, and a charming result be realized. A silk mull or thin silk or net may also be used. The simpler of the two sleeves has a plain foundation adorned with rows of narrow fulled lace and is very becoming and graceful. The second has a deep cuff of insertion and tucks, with the new style puff over the elbow. This should be made of a sheer material which will endure tubbing or cleaning. These patterns are very simple and allow field for variation and originality. The pattern comes in three sizes, small, medium and large, the medium size demanding 1¼ yards of 36-inch material.

4688—Rompers for the Girl or Boy.

There is no end to the fun to be found in these rompers, for they cover the boy completely from head to foot, and there is no need for mother to worry about dirt any more. Not an atom of dust can get to his clothes if he has these on, and how huggable the little lad looks in them! These shown button down the back, while the bloomers are fastened to a belt at the waist line, closing up tightly everywhere. The bloomers are spacious enough to admit a dress or knickerbockers, and, with the fulness of the blouse in front, the little blouse beneath need not be crushed.

The best materials for wear are crash, denim or butchers' linen, and no difficulties will be found in its construction. In the medium size 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material will be needed.

4688—Three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.

6362—A Pretty Corset Cover.

Many women who have a care to the perfect fit of their gowns prefer a corset cover which has few seams and thus avoid the bulkiness which often results from the many seamed garment. Here is a suggestion for a corset cover having but one seam and that in the centre of the back. This fold bias seam so it fits the form perfectly and without difficulty. This model is not only a perfect fitting one, but very easily made as may be seen.

The slight fulness in the front of the corset cover is held at the waist line by a ribbon run through beading which forms a neat finish. The corset cover may be as elaborate or as plain as is desired, and yet be very attractive. The one shown has lace medallions inset into the front and a narrow lace fulled about the neck and armhole edges. The medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

6362—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

6374—6372—A Modish Riding Habit.

Riding is becoming more and more the recreation and delight of the American woman, and no more healthful exercise can be found. While many continue to favor the side saddle, the up-to-date and sensible rider uses the cross saddle. In this way she gains the true exhilaration and enjoyment belonging to the devotee of the stirrup. Here is a habit composed of coat in long hip length and divided skirt, fashioned after the latest mode and extremely becoming and sensible.

The coat is close fitting, with trig little rolling collar. The skirt is one much liked by riders. It is circular in shape, fitting smoothly over the hips and rippling full about the edges. A slight fullness is allowed on the inner seam over the knee, so that no pulling nor tightness can occur. Black is the most popular color for these habits, and a heavy broadcloth or cheviot may serve as material. The pattern is not difficult to follow, and the veriest amateur may complete it with no difficulty. The skirt consists of two pieces and requires almost no hanging, the pressing of the seams and edges being the most difficult part. In the medium size, eight yards of 50-inch material are needed.

Two patterns—6372, six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust; 6372, six sizes, 20 to 30-inch waist.

The price of these patterns is 20 cents, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

SHAW ON WALL STREET

Coming Issue of Panama Bonds the Cause.

New York, Oct. 19.—Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, was in Wall street today. His mission, according to report, was to confer with Wall street bankers in regard to the flotation of the Panama canal bond issue and to sound the bond dealers concerning the legislation necessary to make the bonds marketable at the price agreed upon when the issue was determined.

Among these bond dealers it was said today that the legislation which Secretary Shaw proposes to ask from Congress on the Panama canal issue will have to include a reduction in the tax on circulation which may be issued against the Panama bonds from 1 per cent. to ½ of 1 per cent. If this is done, it is pointed out, the new bonds cannot be sold at the price determined upon when the issue was authorized. If the tax is reduced the new bonds will be on an equal basis with the present consolidated twos so far as bank note circulation is concerned.

CALL UPON PRESIDENT

To Investigate International Traffic in Girls.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 20.—The National Purity conference yesterday afternoon decided to effect a national organization of the societies now known as the National Purity association, the Northwestern Purity association, the National Christian Alliance for the Promotion of Purity, and the American Purity Alliance.

The national convention of 1906 will be held in Chicago.

The resolutions petition the President of the United States to investigate the conditions relating to alleged international traffic in girls for immoral purposes and to take steps to stop it; favor giving illegitimate children, where the parentage is proven, the right to use the name of their fathers and to inherit their estates the same as legitimate children; favor the prevention of divorce by teaching "better methods tending toward scientific and spiritual marriage;" denounce polygamy in Utah and declare a viler form of polygamous relationship is practiced in many of the states where monogamic marriage is the rule; and favor the employment of women in public offices and the extension of the suffrage of women.

HAVE MADE THE "QUEER"

At Honolulu — Soldiers Said to Be Implicated.

Honolulu, Oct. 21.—A federal grand jury is investigating the case of alleged counterfeiting by men who sailed from Honolulu on the army transport Sherman. It is reported that a confession has been made by one of the defendants, implicating others.

It is expected that indictments will be found against two prisoners who are in San Francisco, and that they will be brought back for trial. Of the six men who were arrested when the transport was at Honolulu, three probably will be released. Indictments are likely to be found against three men for having counterfeit currency in their possession.

Several local cases of counterfeiting are also before the courts. Private Cooper, who was arrested in August, pleaded guilty to making $10 counterfeits, and Private Hilson pleaded guilty to having counterfeits in his possession. The others accused will contest the case.

CHARLES OF DENMARK

Will Accept Crown of Norway if Elected by Storthing.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—An important despatch was received late last night from the Norwegian premier, M. Michelsen, at Christiania, notifying the Danish court that a full agreement had been reached by the members of the Norwegian government on the advisability of a prompt settlement of the throne question by a resolution of the Storthing.

The Danish ministerial council was immediately summoned, the ministers sat for two hours and it was announced this morning that the Danish court was ready to abandon the idea of a plebiscite and that Prince Charles of Denmark was willing to accept the crown of Norway when elected by a majority of the Storthing.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Was Means of Saving Crew and Ship From Disaster.

New York, Oct. 20.—The story of a 20 hours' struggle to keep from sinking at sea, during which time the vessel's hull once disappeared partly under the water and in which wireless telegraphy finally brought rescue, was reported by the oil tank steamer City of Everett on arrival yesterday afternoon. This steamer came from Port Arthur, Tex., with the barge Standard Oil Company No. 94 in tow.

On October 9, in a heavy storm, the pounding of the seas broke the steamer's hauser pipe plate, carrying away the turret door and allowing the sea to rush through the opening. The water filled the fore peak, causing the steamer to settle by the head to a depth of five feet. Water covered the entire forward portion of the hull up to the mainmast. Oil was pumped hurriedly out of one tank to lighten the steamer and to quiet the seas. The steamer, however, became unmanageable.

By wireless telegraph, the steamer, Captain A. F. Lucas, was informed of the oil steamer's plight and came to her assistance. For 29 hours the Lucas stood alongside, making a lee for the disable craft until the flooded compartment was pumped out and repaired sufficiently to allow the City of Everett to proceed.

BRYAN WELL RECEIVED

Before an Audience of 1,000 at Tokio, Japan.

Tokio, Oct. 18.—Wm. J. Bryan today addressed an audience of about 1,000 persons, with Count Okuma, the former foreign minister and leader of the Progressive party, in the chair. His simple style and clear pronunciation made his speech, which lasted forty minutes, intelligible even to the younger students and called forth appreciative remarks. Later, Mr. Bryan lunched with Count Okuma. The municipality of Tokio has invited Mr. Bryan to attend a public reception, but his time here will not permit him to accept the invitation.

The American Typewriter

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Saves twelve hundred parts and $50. This feature is the exclusive patent of the Standard

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Universal keyboard, ballbearing carriage, prints from ribbon; steel type, unlimited speed.

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NEW YORK.

$500,000 HUSH MONEY

To Suppress Condition of N. W. National Life Ins. Co.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 21.—The scene of the investigation by the Hennepin grand jury of the old officers of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company, of Minneapolis, may be transferred to St. Paul.

Payments of money have come to light, it is said, for corrupt purposes made in St. Paul which may necessitate action by the local courts in order to secure a conviction.

Among these bond dealers it was said today that the legislation which Secretary Shaw proposes to ask from Congress on the Panama canal issue will have to include a reduction in the tax on circulation which may be issued against the Panama bonds from 1 per cent. to ½ of 1 per cent. If this is done, it is pointed out, the new bonds cannot be sold at the price determined upon when the issue was authorized. If the tax is reduced the new bonds will be on an equal basis with the present consolidated twos so far as bank note circulation is concerned.

Testimony already placed before the grand jury involves two former state officials, the alleged payment in a room at the Ryan hotel of a $5,000,000 check for the suppression of a report exposing the condition of the company and a voluntary contribution of $1,000 each to the two Democratic and Republican state central committees. Another state official is credited with receiving $300 in instalments of $150 each for Sunday work done in a clerical capacity. He figured as an expert accountant. As to the campaign contributions they are said to be vouched for in a confession made by one of the old officers, but its receipt is denied in the case of the Democrats on the authority of Labor Commissioner Williams, who says he was the one to whom the tender was practically made.

"There was a string to the donation, however, and Governor Johnson and F. G. Winston turned it down when I told them of it," said Mr. Williams today. We certainly needed the money, but Governor Johnson, in case of his election, would not agree to name the man for insurance commissioner that the old officers wanted. That was the reason that we did not get the check. I know that the other side did."

The Western Life Insurance company as reorganized is not concerned in this investigation.

IRVING'S BODY CREMATED

Removed in Great Secrecy to Crematorium.

London, Oct. 18.—At an early hour this morning the body of Sir Henry Irving was removed in great secrecy to a crematorium, the name of which is not given, where it was cremated. The secrecy surrounding the event was due to the desire of the family to avoid publicity.

Tomorrow night, the ashes will be taken to Westminster Abbey, where, in accordance with custom, they will lie in St. Faith's chapel until the funeral ceremony on Friday. The funeral cortege will start from the residence of Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Stratton street, Piccadilly, which the baroness has placed at the disposal of the family. A deputation of French actors is coming to attend the funeral.

READ BIBLE TO CROWE

Evangelist Tries to Convert Kidnaper in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 18.—"Pat" Crowe, who was arraigned here Monday on a charge of stealing $25,000 from Edward Cudahy and kidnaping his son, evinces signs of repentance. He received the benefit of an hour's prayer meeting arranged for his special benefit Monday

PAT CROWE.

afternoon. Mother Wheaton, a traveling evangelist, called at the county jail and spent an hour in his cell, several chapters of the Bible being read to him and hymns sung by Mother Wheaton. Crowe seemed considerably affected by the talk, and was unusually quiet during the balance of the day.

THIEF ESCAPES IN AIRSHIP.

Los Angeles, Oct. 21.—Pursued by a policeman, Harry Burke leaped into an airship, soared away over the tops of the tall buildings of the city and escaped arrest. Burke had been distributing handbills on the street and the officer tried to arrest him. The fugitive ran into a department store, jumped into an elevator and was taken to the roof, where Alva Reynolds was preparing to sail his airship. Burke jumped into the small craft with the aeronaut and the airship cleared the roof of the building just as the policeman was climbing through a skylight.

$10,000 FOR SUFFERERS

Of Earthquakes—Given by Emperor Nicholas.

Rome, Oct. 21.—King Victor Emmanuel recently received the sum of $10,000 anonymously for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent earthquakes in the province of Calabria. Baron Kotchen, the Russian consul at Messina, now states that the contribution was made by Emperor Nicholas.

TWO NEW TOWNS IN IDAHO

Will Be Created Next Month in the Southern Part.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Two towns for which the United States government will act as sponsor will be created next month in southern Idaho, on sites which are now an absolute desert waste. Names have already been chosen for them—Heyburn for the first which, officially, is to be created on November 14, and Rupert for the second, which is to be created one week later.

The two towns will be seven miles apart. Sales of town lots will be conducted under government auspices on the days the towns are created. The lots will be sold to the highest bidder.

While the country is now a desert, it is said that the great irrigating canals which the government is constructing at a cost in excess of $3,000,000, will make it very productive. The towns are located on the recently constructed branch of the Oregon Short Line railroad.

TOOK $50,000 WITH HIM

Customs Agent at Montreal for Canadian Pacific Decamped.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—A warrant was issued yesterday afternoon for the arrest of David Hobbs, customs agent for the Canadian Pacific railroad, who is charged with the defalcation of between $40,000 and $50,000. He is supposed to have taken a steamer from New York or Boston for England last Thursday. He had been in the employ of the company for three years.

PUTS UP TARIFF'S BARS

American Grains and Meats Suffer Most.

Washington, Oct. 23.—A statement of German customs tariff, comparing the rates of import duty levied in Germany under the old and new customs tariffs respectively, was given out today by the department of commerce and labor. A table has been compiled expressing the difference between the old and new rates in ad valorem terms, based on the German estimates of the import value of the articles in 1903, the latest year for which figures are available.

The estimates as to what percentage ad valorem the new general and conventional rates will constitute can only be approximately correct at best. If prices of commodities should not change greatly, as compared with those prevailing in 1903, the estimates of what the new ad valorem rates will amount to will be fairly accurate, otherwise they will not. On bacon the rate at present charged is 20 marks per 100 kilos, and that to be charged under the new general tariff, 36 marks, an increase of 80 per cent.

Among the products constituting the most important items in the export trade of the United States with Germany, the highest ad valorem rate of duty affects mineral oils, being 71 per cent ad valorem on illuminating and 70 per cent on lubricating oils.

The specific rate on illuminating oil has been increased 66 per cent in the new general tariff and left unchanged in the conventional tariff.

The duty on tobacco is 57 per cent ad valorem and has not been changed in either of the new tariffs.

A series of notable increases affects agricultural products. Thus rye, the duty which until now constituted the highest ad valorem rate, viz, 35 per cent, is advanced to about 70 per cent ad valorem under the new general tariff and 43 per cent under the conventional.

The specific duty on wheat is advanced 114 per cent; on wheat flour 157 per cent; corn, 212 per cent; dried fruit, 150 per cent and fresh oranges, 200 per cent. The conventional tariffs are somewhat lower. Thus, while oranges coming from favored nations will be subject to a duty of 24 per cent ad valorem, those imported from other countries will have to pay about 89 per cent ad valorem.

The rates on provisions also have been advanced greatly. The specific rate on bacon is advanced 80 per cent; pork 176 per cent; beef 200 per cent, the conventional tariffs being somewhat lower.

As regards manufactures, the old rates are for the most part moderate. The duty on sewing machines, representing the highest ad valorem rate under the existing tariff among important articles of export from this country, viz., 22 per cent, is raised 46 per cent (i. e. to about 32 per cent ad valorem under the new general tariff), no provision having been made under the conventional. Agricultural machinery, which pays on the average about 4 per cent ad valorem, will be subject to rates from 20 per cent to 88 per cent higher. The rates of duty on steam engines and motors of all kinds, which were hitherto the same as that on agricultural machinery, and averaged 4 per cent ad valorem, are advanced all the way from 40 per cent to 1,150 per cent. Motive machinery coming from countries not enjoying the conventional rates will be subject to duties as high as 50 per cent ad valorem, while that coming from favored nations will pay duties ranging from 5½ per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem.

Duties on boots and shoes are increased from 70 to 177 per cent, the ad valorem increase being from 8 to 15 per cent. On cotton seed oil the advance is about 25 per cent.

These new tariffs will be the subject of serious negotiation between this country and Germany and the matter probably will be taken up soon after the return to America of Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the German ambassador.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Of Arkansas Hot Springs Is Advocated by Superintendent.

Washington, Oct. 23.—In his annual report to the secretary of the interior, the superintendent of the Arkansas Hot Springs reservation recommends direct governmental control of the springs there. He says:

"Experience has demonstrated that the present system of operating the baths through the medium of private lessees is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions, and that the government should, as soon as practicable consistent with existing conditions, assume absolute and complete control of this reservation and operate the bathing interests under government supervision and control, thereby eliminating the spirit of commercialism which is manifest under present conditions, and through scientific equipment, perfection of system, order, discipline, and intelligent direction extend the benefits to be derived from the healing waters, with rates adjusted to cover prudent operating expenses and necessary improvements. The present system, if it ever had any meritorious features worthy of consideration, has outlived its usefulness and should be supplanted by full government control in the management, operation and supervision of the baths."

ANARCHISTS INDICTED

For Throwing Bomb at Carriage of King Alfonso and Loubet.

Paris, Oct. 21.—After a protracted preliminary inquiry indictments were yesterday afternoon drawn up against five anarchists in connection with the throwing of a bomb May 31, last, at a carriage containing King Alfonso and President Loubet, in front of the opera.

The principal person accused is Avino, alias Ferris, who is indicted for the attempted assassination of the king and president and their escort. Avino has not yet been captured. Charles Malato, who is known as a philosophic writer, and an anarchist named Caussanel, are charged with complicity in the outrage and with having explosives in their possession. Vellno, a Spaniard, and Harvey, an Englishman, are indicted for having explosives in their possession. The trials will take place at the Seine assizes.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

De Soto looked for the secret of youth in a spring of gushing, life-giving waters, which he was sure he would find in the New World. Alchemists and sages (thousands of them), have spent their lives in quest for it, but it is only found by those happy people who can digest and assimilate the right food which keeps the physical body perfect that peace and comfort are the sure results.

A remarkable man of 94 says: "For many long years I suffered more or less with chronic costiveness and painful indigestion. This condition made life a great burden to me, as you may well imagine.

"Two years ago I began to use Grape-Nuts as food, and am thankful that I did. It has been a blessing to me in every way. I first noticed that it had restored my digestion. This was a great gain but was nothing to compare in importance with the fact that in a short time my bowels were restored to free and normal action.

"The cure seemed to be complete; for two years I have had none of the old trouble. I use the Grape-Nuts food every morning for breakfast and frequently eat nothing else. The use has made me comfortable and happy, and although I will be 94 years old next fall, I have become strong and supple again, erect in figure and can walk with any body and enjoy it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

We Are Distillers

We are the originators of selling whiskey direct from distiller to consumer. Our success has bred many imitators, who call themselves distillers. They are simply dealers who don't distill a drop of whiskey and have no connection with an active distillery. For proof see list of distillers in U. S. Government Reports. You'll find HAYNER in that list, but you won't find any of our imitators.

Our distillery at Troy, Ohio, is one of the most modern and best equipped in the world. We distill an average of 9,580 gallons of PURE HAYNER WHISKEY a day, all of which is sold direct to consumers at the distiller's price. When you buy from us you are sure of getting PURE WHISKEY and you also save the dealers' big profits.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
"I have found Hayner Whiskey exceptionally fine for table and medicinal purposes."
Wm. M. Stewart.
U. S. Senator from Nevada.

HAYNER WHISKEY

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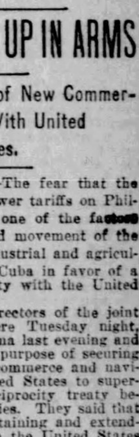

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CANAL WONDER OF AGES

President Roosevelt Praises the Undertaking.

Jacksonville, Oct. 21.—In President Roosevelt's address here today, he dwelt extensively on the subject of the Panama canal. His thousands of hearers cheered him to the echo, and at numerous places in his talk he was obliged to wait for the cheering to cease. He spoke as follows:

"Here in Florida, the first of the Gulf states which I have visited upon this trip, I wish to say a special word about the Panama canal. I believe that the canal will be of great benefit to all our people, but most of all to the states of the south Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific slope. When completed the canal will stand as a monument to this nation; for it will be the greatest engineering feat ever yet accomplished in the world. It will be a good thing for the world as a whole, and for the people of the Isthmus and of the northern portions of South America in particular. Because of our special interest in it, and because of the position we occupy on this hemisphere, it is a matter of special pride to us that our nation, the American nation, should have undertaken the performance of this world duty.

Eminent Engineers.

"A body of the most eminent engineers in the world, both Americans and foreigners, has been summoned to advise as to the exact type of canal which should be built. At no distant date I hope to be able to announce what their advice is and also the action taken upon their advice. Meanwhile the work is already well under way and has advanced sufficiently far to enable me to announce with certainty that it can surely be accomplished and probably at rather less expense than was anticipated. But upon the last point as well as upon the question of time, no positive statement can be made until the report of the commission of engineers as to the exact type of canal has been received.

Work Is Difficult.

"The work is as difficult as it is important; and it is of course inevitable that from time to time difficulties will occur and checks be encountered. Whenever such is the case the men of little faith at home will lose that little faith, and the critics who confound hysteria with emphasis will act after their kind. But our people as a whole possess not only faith, but resolution, and are of too virile fiber to be swept one way or the other by mere sensationalism. No check that may come will be of more than trivial and passing consequence, will inflict any permanent damage, or cause any serious delay. The work can be done, is being done, and will be done. What has already been accomplished is a guaranty as to the future.

Mere Adventurers.

"When any such work is undertaken there are always many mere adventurers who flock to where it is going on, and many men who think they are adventurers, but who are in reality either weak or timid, follow in their footsteps. Some of the first class will now and then cause trouble in one way or another. But every care will be taken to detect any misdeed on their part and to punish them as soon as the misdeed is detected. As for the second class they will cause trouble chiefly by losing heart, returning home, or writing home, and raising a cry that they are not happy and that the conditions of life are not easy, or that the work is not being done as they think it ought to be done.

Stragglers and Laggards.

"Now these men stand just as the stragglers and laggards stand who are ever to be found in the rear of even a victorious army. The veterans of the civil war who are here present will tell you that the very rear of an army, even when it is victorious, is apt to look and behave as if the victory were defeat. And just the same thing is true in any great enterprise in civil life: there are always weaklings who get trampled down or lose heart, and there are always people who listen to their complaints. They amount to nothing one way or the other, so far as achieving results is concerned; and their complaints and outcries need never detain us.

Health on Isthmus.

"I call your attention specifically to the matter of health on the Isthmus. The climate was supposed to be deadly, and yellow fever, in especial, was supposed to be epidemic. Yet since we have assumed control there has been far less yellow fever than in our own country. The administration is steadily becoming better and more effective, from the hygienic as well as from every other standpoint.

Great American Work.

"The work of building the canal is a great American work, in which the whole American people are interested. It has nothing to do with parties or partisanship, and is being carried on with absolute disregard to all merely political considerations; with regard only to efficiency, honesty and economy.

"The digging of the canal will, of course, greatly increase our interest in the Caribbean sea. It will be our duty to police the canal, both in the interest of other nations and in our own interest. To do this it is, of course, indispensable to have an efficient navy (and I am happy to say that we are well on our way toward having one), and also to possess, as we already possess, certain strategic points to control the approach to the canal.

"In addition, it is urgently necessary that the insular and continental countries within or bordering upon the Caribbean sea should be able to secure fair dealing and orderly liberty within their own borders.

No Purpose of Aggression.

"I need not say that the United States not only has no purpose of aggression upon any republic, continental or insular, to the south of us, but has the friendliest feeling toward them, and desires nothing save their progress and prosperity. We do not wish another foot of territory; and I think our conduct toward Cuba is a guaranty that this is our genuine attitude toward all our sister republics. If ever we should have to interfere in the affairs of any of our neighbors it would only be when we found it impossible longer to refrain from doing so without serious damage following; and even in such case it would only be with the sincere and effective purpose to make our interference beneficial to the peoples concerned. Of course, occupying the position we do, occasions may now and then arise when we can not refrain from such interference, save under penalty of seeing some other strong nation undertake the duty which we neglect; and such neglect would be unfortunate from more than one standpoint.

Aid to Sister Republic.

"Wherever possible we should gladly give any aid we can to a weaker sister republic which is endeavoring to achieve stability and prosperity. It is an ungenerous thing for us to refuse such aid; and it is foolish not to give it in a way that will make it really effective, and therefore of direct benefit to the people concerned—and of indirect benefit to us, simply because it is a benefit to them. In the last resort, and only in the last resort, it may occasionally be necessary to interfere by exercising what is virtually an international police power, if only to avoid seeing some European power forced to exercise it.

"In short, while we must interfere always cautiously, and never wantonly; yet, on rare occasions, where the need is great, it may be necessary to interfere, unless we are willing to confess ourselves too feeble for the task we have undertaken, and to avow that we are willing to surrender it into stronger hands; and such confession and avowal I know my countrymen too well to believe that they will ever make."

CUBANS ARE UP IN ARMS

Natives In Favor of New Commercial treaty With United States.

Havana, Oct. 19.—The fear that the United States will lower tariffs on Philippine products was one of the factors that led to the united movement of the seven commercial, industrial and agricultural associations of Cuba in favor of a new commercial treaty with the United States.

The officers and directors of the joint movement, begun here Tuesday night, visited President Palma last evening and outlined to him their purpose of securing a general treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States to supersede the present reciprocity treaty between the two countries. They said that the advantages of retaining and extending Cuba's market in the United States were so obvious that the bodies they represented were a unit in favor of such a treaty. One of the reasons for such a treaty, they said, was the prevention of possible peril to Cuba's products threatened by a further reduction of the American tariffs on Philippine products. The committee said it desired to inform President Palma definitely of the project that had been undertaken in order that it might be assured that the Cuban government favored it.

President Palma, in responding, said the government would heartily co-operate in the matter; that personally he would be glad to be identified with an object so important in the country's interest, and pledged his best efforts to the cause.

Inquiries made among business men here indicate that there have not been developed any well defined ideas of what Cuba is willing to offer in exchange for additional concessions or the protection of Cuba's markets in the United States.

A committee has been appointed to draft the general plans of the movement. The majority of those interested believe that the inclusion in the proposed treaty of a clause granting preferential treatment to products carried in ships of American and Cuban registry would meet with favor in the United States. Cubans are especially anxious to be assured that such a treaty would be as permanent as possible. The sincerity of President Palma's desire to maintain the present commercial relations with the United States and to extend them in every possible way is not questioned in any quarter, but it is not questioned that he is not yet willing to relinquish the Anglo-Cuban question, as it is his belief that the ratification of it will be in no way harmful either to the United States or Cuba.

CERTAINLY MUCH PUMPKIN

Farmer Raises a Ton From Three Seeds.

Dover, Oct. 23.—John Tremberth, of Searing street, Dover, N. J., claims he is the champion pumpkin grower of the world, not from the size of the crop but from the number of pounds produced by one seed.

He laid a wager last spring that he would grow a ton of pumpkins from three seeds. His neighbors laughed. He had no farm, just a little garden, in which to grow them, and they thought it impossible. He planted the three seeds in three separate hills.

The result he has just announced. From one seed he raised six pumpkins which weighed 729 pounds, while from the other two seeds were enough pumpkins of smaller size to make up the ton.

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Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

He that cannot forgive breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself, for every man hath need of forgiveness.

THURSDAY.

Come, let us have love and sympathy and toleration with all who venture upon the ocean of truth to find out a channel through it for themselves.

FRIDAY.

Love always makes us better; Religion sometimes; Power never.

SATURDAY.

If you cannot have just what you want, make a business of enjoying what you can get. Don't fuss; don't nag; be unresentful; be jolly, and the whole of God's earth is yours.

SUNDAY.

It is the law of influence that those we habitually admire we become the most like," says Drummond. This is the mystic alchemy of influence. If we love and admire and adore God, we become God-like; if we live in great ideals, we become idealistic.

MONDAY.

We have all condemned in the past what we now accept. This recollection should make us hesitate before we voice our protests; there are so many sides to all questions.

TUESDAY.

Walt Whitman well says: The eternal tendencies of all toward happiness make the only point of sane philosophy.

Emerson's Power of Self-Control. Habit of Not Being Discouraged

EMILY S BOUTON.

The other day I was reading a little incident regarding Emerson that showed the power of self-control under trying circumstances which he possessed. It is related by the wife of Bayard Taylor in her recently published book, On Two Continents, in which she tells much that is interesting about the friends of her gifted husband and herself, the names of many being as familiar as household words.

It happened in Florence, Italy. Mr. Emerson and his daughter were on their way back from Egypt. One evening they, with the Taylors, were taking dinner with James Lorimer Graham and his wife who had established themselves in the Palazzo Orsini. After the meal Mrs. Taylor said, the gentlemen were smoking in the library, while the ladies were gathered around the drawing room fire chatting together. Suddenly the chairs upon which they sat began to rock, the room appeared to spin round and round, and everything seemed to be going to destruction. "An earthquake!" was the terrifying cry, and men and women sprang to their feet prepared to run somewhere for safety. Emerson alone remained calmly seated, apparently unmoved by all of the excitement. He preserved, writes Mrs. Taylor, the equanimity of a true philosopher, and showed absolutely no trace of excitement.

The possession of this power of holding oneself steadfast under trying conditions is, of course, the fruit of right thought and long training. To gain it fear must be overcome. That most common expression "I am afraid" must be stricken out of the speech, instead of forming so large a part of it from childhood to old age. We may rest assured that it had long been banished from Emerson's thought and speech.

The trouble with the most of us is our lack of faith. We say, and I do not doubt that we think, we believe in an omnipresent God and his fatherhood. We act with less confidence in his love than we give to our earthly parents and friends, although there is no one who may not, if he chooses, prove to himself absolutely that the promises made by the great Master, Jesus of Nazareth, are true.

This faith, this confident expectation of good, not only when the sun shines, but when clouds gather, is what gives serenity and calm such as that possessed by Emerson and others who have learned that brooding over the past, losing oneself in any tragedy of the present, facing the future with deadening fear, are all alike useless and pernicious. They are thoughts which build weakness into the character, and if indulged in will bring failure at some critical moment in life when strength is most necessary.

These times of stress and strain come at some unexpected hour to everybody.

They are a part of human experience. Life, writes Lilian Whiting in the current number of Mind, is a series of tests as well as a series of choices to be made. Browning calls the new conditions which are constantly to be met and reckoned with, the

Machinery just meant
To give the soul its bent—

machinery which will shape the life to real beauty, which will build the character to strength and serenity unless jar and fret hinder its perfect work, and faith in its working law is wanting. In its final analysis this is what is meant by faith in God, and it is a practical thing for use every day and not to be left for Sundays alone or only for times of sorrow and trouble. It means that the affirmation that good is more powerful than what we call evil must be a constant one, and, so insisted upon, will prove itself true, whatever be the outward circumstances, which are always what Emerson calls "the flowing condition of life."

"To learn not to be discouraged is a valuable lesson in life."

I want to quote again from Miss Whiting in this connection:

"There is no room in this life for morbid depression or regret. Life is too rich to admit the possibility of failure. To fail one day is to achieve a more lasting success on the morrow. We must live by high affirmatives, by hope rather than fear, by resolve rather than by regret."

The secret of success, of happiness, of strength to meet shock, to endure pain, lies in that last sentence. Yielding habitually to discouragement is like putting worm-eaten or rotten timbers into a building where strength is needed. The effect may not be seen until some great storm comes, and then there is a crash, a ruin, perhaps a tragedy. And there is always, in such a mood, failures. Even if he does not possess the faith in the supremacy of good by which high ideals are made real, it is the hopeful, buoyant man who usually wins the race. He wins it because he carries with him a mental atmosphere that is felt as a convincing influence by all with whom he comes in contact.

It is true that it sometimes seems as if misfortune overwhelms those who have apparently obeyed all these laws "from their youth up." If we could only change our point of view, could realize that what looks like failure to the world, is, in its final effect, often the highest success, then we should better apprehend the mystery. There is never a single trial which comes that is not an opportunity for growth in all ways. And it is well to remember that "those whom the world calls its Messiahs and Saviors have passed through the fiercest furnaces of affliction." Looking back over the history of humanity and we see what the poet intended to convey:

Then answered the Lord to the cry of his world:
Shall I take away pain,
And with it the power of the soul to endure,
Made strong by the strain?
Shall I take away pity that knits heart to heart,
And sacrifice high?
Will ye lose all your heroes that lift from the fire
White brows to the sky?
Shall I take away love that redeems at a price
And smiles at its loss?
Can you spare from your lives that would climb into mine
Any anguish or cross?

There are many brave souls who understand the blessings that troubles bravely and cheerfully met bring. I am thinking of one now whose every effort for years seemed doomed to failure. Each disappointment brought forth no complaint but only the exclamation: Who wants to do the easy thing! At last he stood where stand all who win the victory through struggle, strong, confident, serene and happy. I do not believe an earthquake violent as the one described by Mrs. Taylor, would have moved him at last any more than it moved Emerson.

To learn not to be discouraged in the face of trial and disappointment and apparent failure is, indeed, a glorious thing, and a habit by no means impossible to form. To believe and go forward

Knowing that measureless bounty divine
Lies all around them by night and by day—

becomes a part of the very nature of those who always affirm the good to be an ever present force in their lives in spite of all outward seeming. And the time will inevitably arrive when these may say with truth and earnestness:

Let me go where'er I will
I hear a sky-born music still.

The Cozy Corner

ANOTHER "SYMPATHIZER."

I wish to express my sympathy for Mrs. Reynolds and say that I regret that her experience in the country was so unfortunate. I am sure that there are those in the country as well as in the city, who understand the difference between boarders and guests, and whether there are modern conveniences in a house, or not, the true lady will make the stay of her visitors pleasant, for upon her depends the many little courtesies that money cannot buy.

I know, by experience, that it is hard to entertain those who, being well and strong, and whose visits in the city are necessarily short, wish to "see it all," and make the most of their time. This is perfectly proper, but such have no right to make a convenience of the house of a friend for that purpose; they should go to a boarding house, where they can pay for the trouble they make.

We are situated outside of a village where there are no buildings to intercept the fresh air, and no noise to disturb the quiet of an invalid, or one seeking rest, and I have often thought I would like to take boarders from the city who wanted quiet, rest, pure air and wholesome food, but I have never advertised because I have feared that I should get some of those who, coming into the country for the cheapness of board, still expect to have all the delicacies of the city table, and who seem to think that the farmer only lives to wait upon them; who want "hay-rack" rides at all times and seasons, and expect a picnic arranged for them whenever they feel so inclined.

I am sure those who "entertained" Mrs. Reynolds meant to do all they could—they simply could not understand that she wanted to rest.—"R. M."

NOT TOO OLD FOR FUN.

I suppose the dignified ladies and gentlemen to whom the Cozy Corner properly belongs, will think me very childish for enjoying the Halloween parties, but what am I to do? I am married and have two grownup children, so I do not feel like asking for admittance to the M. G. R.'s, and I cannot help liking a good time just as I did thirty years ago. I really think that we grow old and sedate too soon and so lose much pleasure in life that we might have. I really think our Miss Bouton believes in every one enjoying themselves as much as they can—though I cannot imagine her taking part in Halloween games.

Every year our house is the scene of a party at this time, and this year will be no exception. The "children" have sent out invitations to fifty of the neighbors. These were of cardboard, with little yellow pumpkins painted on them, and under the invitation was written, "Come early, or 'the goblins 'll get you.'" I expect they will come early and go home early—in the morning of the next day.

Preparations for every known game have been made, and those who will remain all night will try these: The girls will carry two lemon peels in their pockets all day, and at night will rub the four posts of the bed where they sleep, and they expect their future husbands will come in the night and present them with two lemons; if they do not come then the girls must expect to remain single another year. Another charm is to write the names of three men who are eligible to matrimony on separate slips of paper, and have some one who does not know whose names are written tie them—and one blank paper—to the four posts of the bed. The paper that is opened first in the morning will have the name of the future husband.

If the blank paper is opened first, there is either no wedding, or else a stranger will be the happy man you are to marry.

These things make a great deal of fun and are harmless, but I do not allow the girls to try some of the things others do—such as going down the cellar stairs backward, or looking into a glass at midnight, for sometimes I have known serious results from such trials of fate. One young lady of my acquaintance fell down the cellar stairs while trying that charm, and was an invalid all the rest of her life from the injuries she received.

I guess I have taken enough of your time with this nonsense, but as I said at first I think:

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men"—and women.—"Aunt Sally."

Mrs. Ella B. Thomas asks that someone send a recipe for making preserves of yellow tomatoes—"those with ginger in them." Who will send it?

"A Very Young Housekeeper" writes a heart-breaking story of her first experience in putting up fruit this summer. She made jelly and canned fruit besides making some old-fashioned preserves and all were lovely. She placed them on a shelf in her storeroom where she could admire them frequently, but alas! one day when she opened the door to the room she was greeted by an odor!—a dreadful one, at that.

It seemed to come from the shelf of fruit and examination showed that a bottle of tomatoes had exploded and covered not only all of the fruit, but the walls around about.

The "muss" could be easily repaired, but what she would like to know is why those "tomats" acted in that way. She thinks she followed directions carefully, and sealed the bottle securely, but—? Will someone who has experience tell her why?

HOUSEHOLD PESTS

"B. B's." What are they? Happy are you if you do not know, but most every housekeeper has an experience with them once in a lifetime—at least. "It's no disgrace to have 'em, but an awful disgrace to keep 'em." After a ride in the street car, or on the steam car, or even a visit with a friend, one may find a stray B. B. on hat or cloak, and if it is not immediately removed and killed, it cheerfully settles down in its new home and begins the work of propogation, and in twenty-four hours, trouble has begun in earnest.

Many remedies are suggested; some of them good, but so poisonous as to make them dangerous to the family as well as the B. B. But as soon as the intruders are found—and they are as often located by the sense of smell as of sight—the war of extermination must begin.

Take down the bed, and, if convenient, carry it out of doors and wash it in every crevice and on the smooth surfaces, with an emulsion of kerosene or turpentine. Another "cure" is to wash the bed, woodwork of the room and edges of the carpet with a solution of corrosive sublimate. This, however, will ruin any woodwork to which it is applied unless great care is used. If the mattress is an old one, burn it.

After the bed is removed from the room, close the windows and doors and burn a sulphur candle in the room, keeping it closed for twenty-four hours. Then after a good airing, it will be safe to use it, as the sulphur fumes are warranted to kill anything that breathes. In spite of this, it is well to examine the beds again in a week's time, lest some of the eggs—which do not breathe—have escaped, and as soon as you see "signs" it is time to begin again.

In Baltimore these household pests are called "Mahogany flats," and it seems as if they became parents and grandparents in a few hours, but in reality it takes a week or ten days for the eggs to hatch, so with constant care they may be exterminated, but like liberty, eternal vigilance is the price of such freedom.

Flees are another nuisance in a house. If you have a cat or a dog, they will bring these into the house in spite of all you can do, and the only relief is obtained by constant warfare upon them. They dislike the odor of wormwood and pennyroyal, and if sprigs of these are generously distributed about the rooms frequented by the dog or cat, it will do as much as anything can to free the house of the accompanying pests.

And all of this reminds us of a new industry which an old lady, 80 years old, has established in her home. It is a boarding house for cats whose owners are out of town, or who for any reason do not care to keep their pets at home.

A runway of fine wire netting is made outside of the windows of a room in the second story of the house; in this is kept plenty of clean dirt—if such a thing is possible—fresh water and—in the summer—grass. Special runways are made for cats who need them, and the whole party of sometimes a dozen cats, is permitted to enjoy the fresh air and sunshine with no danger of being "strayed or stolen." The old lady feeds them and takes all the care necessary and in this way earns quite an income.

"A Friend from the country" writes to ask The Blade what is a "reamer?" She saw the name in a list of household conveniences and did not know what it was. A "reamer" is the dressedup name of what is generally called a "glass lemon squeezer;" only that and nothing more. By the way, when the "reamer" becomes gray from use, try cleaning it with a brush and some washing soda; then rinse in a clear, hot water and you will find it will look much better for its scrub.

THE COOK.

Meat Rissoles.

Mince very finely, a cupful each of cold boiled ham, roast fowl, half a dozen stoned olives and seasoning of salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce as preferred. Moisten with half a cupful of good, beef stock. Make a puff paste, roll thin and cut in small squares, place a spoonful of the meat mixture on each, wet the edges of the paste and fold them together. Bake in a hot oven twenty minutes, and serve with a garnish of water cress. Or place the rissoles in a wire basket, plunge them in smoking hot fat and let them fry a delicate brown.

Turkish Paste.

Steam and stone two cupfuls of prunes, mix with them half a cupful each of chopped English walnuts and peanuts, half a cupful of shredded lemon peel and citron, mixed. Chop all to a paste and serve in very small cups with whipped cream.

Chocolate Pie.
(Requested.)

Two squares of chocolate melted over hot water, three tablespoonfuls of hot water, one tablespoonful of sugar and three-fourths of a cupful of scalded milk. Sift half a cupful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt with one-third of a cupful of flour, and stir into the chocolate mixture, cooking till thickened, then add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a rich crust and when done cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and return to the oven to brown.—What to Eat.

The Popular Geranium

Geraniums are perhaps the best known and on the whole the most useful, of all house and bedding plants, and it is easy to keep a supply of your favorite variety for next year. It does not really pay to lift the old plants from the open border, although they may be taken up and hung up in the cellar. A much better way is to select the well-ripened tips of the shoots now and make cuttings.

There are various ways of treating the cuttings, each grower having his own particular method, and it is usually a delicate matter to tell anyone that he is wrong. Sometimes cuttings are put into the earth or sand, with every leaf cut off except the few small ones on the growing tip, and the cuttings are packed in "as thick as hair on a dog's back." I think this is a disadvantage for the cuttings, and they are sure to become weakened. They present a wretched appearance for months, and it is questionable if the plants ever get over this preliminary crowding.

The ideal cutting should be about three inches long, short jointed and firm. Two or three fully developed leaves should be left. The others—and also the bracts and flower buds—should be broken off close to the stem. When carelessly cut off the portion of the leaf stalk behind usually decays, and many of the failures and much of the "damping off" can be traced to this. "Damping off" is a rot that kills the young plants before they are properly rooted. Have your knife sharp and do not squeeze it through, nor yet make a long diagonal cut, as if whittling a stick. Hold the portion that is to be a cutting with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, place against it the thumb of the right hand (which holds the knife) and then draw the blade through the stem. Commence with the base of the blade and draw toward the point. Do not let the edge of the blade strike the middle of your thumb. This disfigures your thumb and bruises the cutting, as it is squeezed between the blade and the thumb. When the thumb is merely used to steady the cutting and the blade drawn through, so as to come out at the side of the thumb, the disfiguring and bruising are avoided. Geraniums may root readily with less care, but the principle of making a cutting holds good in other things, and the geranium is a good steady plant for the amateur to begin on as practice.

If it is desired to have a large quantity of geraniums the cuttings must be put into boxes or flats, which should be two and one-half or three inches deep, and any length and width that may be desired so long as they can be conveniently handled. They must have holes in the bottom for drainage, just as is done for window boxes. Cover the bottom with a thin layer of leaf soil or light turf, and on top of this about two inches of clean sand.

Sand is the best medium for use in propagating—the cleaner the better. A cutting, having no roots, if placed in material containing decaying organic matter, is liable to be attacked by disease.

Place the cuttings in the sand about one and one-half inches deep and two inches apart each way, and make the sand quite firm around each one. After the box is full soak thoroughly with

A GOOD GERANIUM SLIP.

water, and place in the sash bed or window.

Shade with a newspaper for a day or two, and in from three weeks to a month your cuttings will have roots and require stronger nourishment. One good soaking is usually sufficient watering until the roots appear. But give a light spraying on bright days to prevent undue evaporation. This keeps the leaves fresh.

As soon as well rooted the cuttings should be potted up in small pots or boxed over again in fairly fertile but light soil. Water carefully until well established, and never allow the young plant to flower until it has an abundance of roots.

Other plants which can be treated in the same way are: Heliotrope, ageratum, begonia, alyssum, cuphea, fuchsia, alternantheria, salvia, abutilon, hibiscus.—The Garden Magazine.

Posing as a Profession for Women

Those who suppose that an artist's model is a passive creature of poses, not over-respectable, to be found in maximum numbers at minimum prices, are as badly mistaken as newspapers and Bohemian can well make them, says Margaret Henderson in an article published in a recent issue of Public Opinion. Nowadays the model is a special artist in a special profession; she is a girl with a wholesome and whole-hearted pride in her work; she has a name which she jealously guards, and while not likely to compete with millionaires in rearing palaces on Fifth avenue, she is independent and able to live in the cosiest of apartments. In Paris, the model is the synonym of the demi-mondaine. Not so in New York. Here she is a girl who is earning her own living or doing the work for the work's sake. Often she is posing because she thinks she is beautiful, or her friends have told her so; and cases are known where members of the fashionable world have consented to lend their charms to illustrations for books that for months were rated among the ten best sellers. More than likely, however, the model is not already independent, but is working her way unaided, using her occupation as a stepping stone to an artistic career with brush or chisel.

Roughly speaking, there are four classes of models: artists', sculptors', fashion, and advertisement models. The last class is a late development and has attracted some of the best talent of the profession. Perhaps the best example of this class, certainly the most popular, is the famous "Phoebe Snow" who spotlessly advertises a railroad of hard coal. Other models go in for posing to advertise a sale of skirts in a department store, or of waists mailed at $1.99 on receipt of measurements and price, or of cloaks in handsome booklets. Fashion-plate posing is a fine art and lucrative. Another field is the woman's supplement of the Sunday papers.

In the life of the model in New York the best feature is a club for models. The movement started very modestly with daily meetings in the studios of a number of artists, and later rooms were obtained. Last year the club moved into its spacious present quarters, which are now none too large for its growing needs. In the basement is a restaurant which serves meals at very moderate prices, and the best of careful management makes it self-supporting. Meals are to be had at from fifteen to twenty-five cents, and for the latter sum a course dinner is supplied.

Meeting-rooms, offices, an employment bureau, and an art directory department are on the first floor. The meeting-rooms are in constant use. The back parlor is filled every afternoon at five with a sociable group who pour "afternoon tea." Members drop in for a chat, often fagged from the day's work, when a cup of tea is the most grateful gift they could have.

The employment bureau on this floor is in charge of a superintendent, and is open from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening. Here are to be seen detailed descriptions of all the models and photographs of them in costume. Nine "poses" were sent out the day I dropped in, and one hundred and twenty-nine during the month, making over a thousand a year, many of them for a full week's work and none for less than three hours. The regular price is fifty cents an hour, and there is no grade of prices. Experienced models get no more—except that they have far more engagements. The model usually poses for an hour and rests for half an hour, and as the engagement is for three hours, this means really four hours altogether, a good morning's work. Often engagements are also made for the afternoon and evening at the same rate. Eighteen dollars a week is a fair average return, though some make $25, and the highest salary received was $31.

POSING FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT

The best feature of the club is the costume room. Here are gowns of all periods, which have been donated by the artists themselves or patrons of the club. All the modern costumes have been given by society women, who have worn them once or twice and then could think of no more excellent disposition to make of them.

"Our costume bureau," says the superintendent, "began with the gift of a few evening gowns from a friend. Now we have nearly two hundred authentic costumes, of all countries and times, from those of ancient Rome down to the present day. Our peasant costumes were brought to us from the countries they represent, and we have gowns, wraps, shoes, and headgear of every sort, donated by friends. Many of these articles are more than one hundred years old and of immense value as curiosities and as accurate types. All sorts of dress accessories and studio properties are also here. We rent these to members at from 10 to 20 cents a day, or 50 cents to $1 per week."

Great as the work of the models' club is already, it is dreaming of a day when it can build a house exactly suited to its needs. In the meantime it is "doing the next thing" in uplifting and encouraging a class of girl workers for whose welfare no one else looks out.

AN AUTUMN SCENE IN WALBRIDGE PARK, TOLEDO.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Today a new member of the M. G. R. circle—"Helen" by name—sends as her introduction, a most interesting account of a visit to Chinatown in San Francisco, which we shall surely enjoy, and as it is too long for one paper (though not a word too long to be interesting) we shall have a part of it to anticipate next week:

After introducing herself, etc., "Helen" writes thus:

Perhaps one of the most popular trips taken by the tourist in San Francisco, is the visit to the Chinese quarters. The population of this section is so congested that in an area of twenty-four square blocks, there are 35,000 people. It seems impossible, but so we were told by the official guide who took our party of sixteen through this most interesting settlement.

We started on our tour at half past eight in the evening and our first stop was made at the Joss house—as the Chinese call their temples of worship. This temple is considered the richest of its kind in the United States, and is profusely decorated with elaborate embroidery and carvings. Our attention was drawn to a piece of embroidery that was given to U. S. Grant in his travels around the world, and presented by him to the Chinese during his visit in San Francisco.

This house was dedicated to the god of war, and his statue was placed in a conspicuous position. It was more than life-size and the countenance wore a most hideous and malignant expression, resembling very much the pictures of idols found in our Sunday school papers to enlist the sympathies of children for the poor heathen who were accustomed to bow down and worship these gods of wood and stone.

The attention of this god is drawn to the petitions of his worshipers by the ringing of a large gong placed near him.

We were also shown a statue of the horse on which the god won his victories before his deification. It was about the size of a small dog, and one was compelled to wonder how so small a horse could have carried so great a god.

In the corner of the temple stood a cupboard containing the statue of a god which is exposed twice a year before the Chinese children. When on earth this god had been guilty of great disobedience to his parents. After death, he underwent great suffering for his misdeeds, and then was deified to serve as a warning and example to all children. The face of this god is disfigured by many mutilations, showing the penances he was compelled to endure. The virtue of filial obedience is an article of religion with the Chinese, and the children are brought twice a year that they may be reminded of the penalties that follow a disregard of parental rule.

After examining the many curious articles displayed here, we were taken to make visits to several Chinese homes. These were generally one or two rooms in which families of from six to twelve persons were accommodated. The furniture consisted for the most part of couches placed around the walls, and perhaps a small table in the center of the room. The Chinese children were particularly attractive —to us, all having bright, intelligent faces. Almost before we were all seated they would begin to display their accomplishments, in both English and Chinese languages. They attend the public schools provided for them, and are said to hold their own in their studies, with the children of the white race.

They sang several patriotic songs for us; their voices are very shrill, and they cannot carry a tune, but as an offset to these defects they sing with great earnestness and noise. None of our party will soon forget our little Chinese friend, Charley, a four-year-old child who submitted willingly to be taken up and passed around as an object of curiosity—as he surely was.

"HELEN."

(Continued next week.)

Here is the first "Snowflake" of the season, in the M. G. R., and he is more welcome than some of his namesakes will be later in the season:

"I come once more to say that I think Cleo Davis has made a practical suggestion and a very good one. It seems as if it might be hard for some of us to find people to write to, but there is no one who would not be helped to receive a cheerful letter. Let all who are planning to adopt this suggestion write to us about their experience.

I wonder how "Unicetti" is getting along learning to be a trained nurse, and if she is nearly ready to take "cases" among the M. G. R.'s? I should think she might find a little time to write to us once in a while.

And why don't "Lena Rivers" send us some more of her good letters? She isn't taking training is she? I hope more of our good writers will come back and make our columns as pleasant as it can be if they will help.

"SNOWFLAKE," Mo.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUG.

New Work..... .... Buckeye Jr.
Solutions..... .....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She has been called England's greatest poetess, and was born in London, in 1809. She studied classics, philosophy and science, with enthusiasm and success, and at an early age became a contributor to periodicals, a series of articles on the Greek Christian poets indicating her great learning and keen insight. Her first important essay in authorship was a translation of Prometheus in 1833. She published some poems in 1838, but was compelled by poor health to give up her work for several years. In 1846 she married, afterward residing chiefly in Italy until her death, which occurred in 1861. There are but few of her poems which would not be improved by the simple process of curtailment, but there is not a thought or sentiment of the many she has so beautifully expressed which any one would wish to have expunged. No writer has exerted a better, gentler or happier influence.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How many miles will a man travel in plowing an acre of land with a 15-inch plow?

E. SUGDEN.

3.—TRIANGLE.

X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—Gain.
2.—To slacken: to relax.
3.—To leave out.
4.—Suitable.
5.—A pronoun.
6.—A consonant.

HAWKEYE.

4.—LITERARY SALAD.

Take one-fourth of a bean, one-fourth of a beet;
One-fifth each of pease, and of onion so sweet;
One-sixth each of celery, radish and tomato;
One-seventh of caggage, one-sixth of potato;
Adjust the ingredients, and when it all thickens
You'll find it produces a nurse "made" by Dickens.

CLEO DAVIS.

5.—QUERY.

Which of our Presidents married a woman who had been divorced from her first husband?

BUCKEYE JR.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Thy credit wary keep, 'tis quickly gone;
Being got by many actions, lost by one."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of October 12.

1.—Nathaniel Bowditch.
2.—320 rods.
3.—Words forming connected squares: Dram, rare, arts, mess-mate, aria, tier, ears.
4.—New England Girl.
5.—Volapuk is an artificial and also an international language, invented by Johann Schleyer, and first published in 1879. It has never been brought into extensive use, although it is being taught in some colleges.
6.—Oliver W. Holmes wrote:
"Those eyes—among thine older friends,
Perhaps they pass for blue;
No matter—if a man can see
What more have eyes to do?"

Chat.

Buckeye Jr., Pauline, W. P. E., Lewis Anderson and a new pupil, "Emery" by name, "held down the benches" in the 'Cademy this morning.

Buckeye Jr. is in favor of having "doings" in the 'Cademy for Thanksgiving Day.

The Schoolmistress has not heard whether any of the other pupils want "doings" or not, but she thinks they will all like the plan she is formulating for that day.

Emery, you are very welcome. Come again. The puzzles are all acceptable except the one requiring a diagram for solution. There is not space in the Column for printing such things, but it is a good puzzle just the same.

A strong cement for mending lamp tops, etc., is made by melting alum until it bubbles, and pouring it onto the lamp where the top is to be and then setting the top into this while hot. When cold, it will be stronger than when new.

A bright woman down East—and they are all that kind down there—having difficulty with her hens scratching up her flower seeds, hit upon the plan of setting a stuffed owl in the garden near the flower beds. Placing the same "quiet" bird on the porch, discouraged the hens from using the steps as a loafing place.

It is good economy to buy soap in large quantities. Remove the wrappers, pile the bars of soap, log cabin fashion, in a dry, warm room and let it stand three months if possible. It will last longer and do better work for this treatment.

THE FAIRY OF THE EARLY FALL.

If on the path, without a word of warning,
A web of laces, with silver meshes hoary,
And sparks of fire, lies any shining morning,
What fairy, ask you, has wrought this glory?

Is that the old elm tossing like a fountain
Its golden shower against the blue of heaven?
Is that the forest stretching up the mountain,
Or some great rainbow with the colors seven?

And when the clematis had climbed the cedar,
Is that, indeed, the very Witch of Endor?
And has there been no eye at all to heed her
Turning the dogwood's poison into splendor?

Whose are the dripping fingers that have done it—
Painted the maple-leaf a scarlet wonder?
Who pinched the plum and breathed the bloom upon it,
And burst the chestnut's chrysalis asunder?

Who is it, wrapped in violet veils and gauzes,
To see this world that late was all so sober,
In midmost of her magic turns and pauses?
I think the fairy's name must be October.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Youth.

EVANGELINE'S AT HOME

Evangeline greeted her first caller cordially.

"Yes, I'm glad to be here," answered Mrs. Worthington; "on your very first 'at home' day, too. Of course you had a delightful wedding trip. How attractive your rooms are! So cosy and homelike! It takes me right back to my first year of married life, and if you'll allow me, Mrs. Wescott, I'm going to give you a word of advice from my successful experience. Don't give up reading and studying just because you're through school and married. My observation is that a man soon wearies of his wife unless she keeps pace with him mentally. So many young wives start wrong, you'll pardon me, I know."

"Certainly, Mrs. Worthington," answered Evangeline, pouring a cup of tea for her guest.

"Be sure to take time to foster mental growth, and other things will adjust themselves."

Evangeline's thoughts wandered back to the past busy weeks of "getting settled," and she smiled to think of the furniture and curtains adjusting themselves while she stopped to take time for mental growth. But there was no time to think, for Annie was showing two more ladies into the parlor, Aunt Jane and Cousin Louise.

"I can see you've begun just right, Evangeline," began Aunt Jane after Mrs. Worthington had taken her leave. "Dick's easy chair in the lightest corner of the room and his books and papers within easy reach. You'll have a happy married life if you take time to make things comfortable for your husband. That's the only method to pursue. Nothing appeals so strongly to a man."

"Oh, Mama!" broke in Cousin Louise, "when I get married I shall pay most attention to wearing pretty clothes and looking neat in the morning and curling my hair just the same as before. That's very important, according to all the novels."

"A little dressing up for your husband is well enough, but not too much—not too much. That is always a crucial point when a wife wastes unnecessary time or money on dress," said Aunt Jane, decidedly. "Neither does a man care for a woman too well-informed or highly educated. Now there's Mrs. Worthington, able to discuss any questions of the day or century, but what about her husband? Why, he spends all his evenings at the club."

Two more ladies entered, young Mrs. Wren and her maiden aunt.

"How charming your new home is?" exclaimed Mrs. Wren, after the formalities were over. "Pardon me, but those window curtains are simply dear. I do love curtains so, but my husband detests them, says he doesn't want his light strained, so to please him I haven't a drapery curtain in the house. It does make my rooms look fearfully bare, but it suits him."

"He thinks it suits him," interrupted Miss Solomon, the maiden aunt, "but it really doesn't. My experience with men is that they don't know what they want. They can't analyze their feelings as a woman can."

"Well, at any rate, my husband knows what he does not want and that's curtains," responded Mrs. Wren, "and I think best to humor him. That is the method I pursue."

"Now, Mrs. Wescott, don't listen to my niece. Her views will have a deteriorating influence on you. Mr. Wren, like most men, has a theory that he doesn't like curtains, but let him go into a room with bare, staring windows, and he feels that something is wrong."

"Mr. Wren never feels that anything is wrong with his home." Mrs. Wren spoke with dignity and a withering glance at her maiden aunt.

Aunt Jane endeavored to smooth the troubled waters by changing the subject. "If you have his Morris chair drawn up by the fire and his slippers on the hearth—" she began.

Mrs. Wren straightened up. "It is my opinion that acting the part of a valet is altogether too menial work for a wife. I never would think of carrying my husband's shoes and slippers back and forth for him."

"I agree perfectly with my niece there," said Miss Solomon. "I've seen altogether too many men become regular tyrants in the home and wives meekly submitting to act the part of slaves—bringing their gloves, brushing their hats—and what is worse, even pretending to enjoy it, to please their lord and master, no doubt."

"Speaking of husbands and wives reminds me of that book "Ever After," remarked Cousin Louise. "Have you read it, Evangeline? You ought to. You can get so many good ideas of how husbands and wives ought to converse. If they have real spirited discussion all the time, life never gets monotonous. I can't bear to see a wife agree to all her husband says."

"Why, Louise, what have you been reading?" asked Aunt Jane solemnly. "Above all things don't recommend it to Evangeline. We all know that more unhappy homes and divorces are caused every year by that habit of disagreeing in little unimportant things than by anything else. You may not always think in every particular just as your husband does, but if you don't, keep still."

"Excuse me from differing with you there," said Miss Solomon politely, "but if more women would keep minds of their own after marriage, there would be fewer men talking and writing about the limitations of the female mind."

"Here comes Professor Holmes' wife, Evangeline," announced Cousin Louise, looking out of the window.

"Mrs. Holmes? How does it happen?" asked Mrs. Wren. "She never goes anywhere because the professor believes that women ought to spend their time in their homes, except when they go out with their husbands."

"She isn't coming here after all—just going by," added Louise.

"She's probably on her way to the college to meet her husband and walk home with him," asserted Miss Solomon. "Such devotion is ridiculous. Her old friends see very little of her now. Anyone can foresee that such exaggerated devotion will soon wear out."

"I met her on the street the other afternoon," said Mrs. Wren. "She had just been to a lecture with the professor. When I asked her if she enjoyed it, she said, 'Oh, very much!' with that sentimental far-away expression in her eyes, but will you believe it, she couldn't tell me what it was about—not even the subject. She stammered and blushed and pronounced two or three big words—'Cogulation of Indeterminate Gesticulation,' or something like that. Just then the professor came along and took her home."

"Why, Evangeline, here is Richard now. I didn't realize 'twas so late," said Aunt Jane rising. "No, I don't believe it is Richard, after all. This man hasn't any moustache."

"But Richard has shaved his," ventured Evangeline.

"My dear child, what did you let him do that for?" asked Aunt Jane in dismay.

"I noticed it the other day," declared Miss Solomon. "I didn't intend to mention it, but now that the subject has been referred to, I will say that it makes him look ridiculously young and boyish—much younger than you do, Mrs. Wescott, much. Make him let it grow again right away."

"Yes, Evangeline, do," Aunt Jane said emphatically. "In his business he needs the dignity and experience that a moustache gives."

Richard's entrance caused the end of the discussion and the departure of the callers. As Miss Solomon bade Evangeline good-bye, she said gravely. "That your married life may be one-half as happy as you now expect is my earnest wish for you."

Mrs. Wren remarked in an undertone: "He's looking thin. I hope you'll find out what is worrying him—perhaps it's curtains."

"Do make him let it grow again," commanded Aunt Jane. "I shall not claim him as a nephew till you do."

"I like him a lot better without it," whispered Cousin Louise. "He looks so much more distinguished."

And they were gone.

Evangeline sank onto the hall stairs, her face in her hands.

"Oh, Richard!" she half sobbed, "I know I can't make a happy home for you."

"What do you mean?" asked Richard in amazement. "Haven't we a happy home already?"

"I thought so—but—I don't believe 'twill last. I'm not pursuing any particular method."

"Method, nonsense! What you need is a nap before dinner," said he, lifting her from the stairs and carrying her to the couch. "Now go to sleep and leave 'methods' to me."—Clara Austin Winslow in the New England Magazine.

SQUARE DEAL FOR THE RICH AND POOR ALIKE

Is What Roosevelt Wants From the Railroads.

Raleigh, Oct. 19.—In President Roosevelt's address here today, he touched largely upon the railroad rate legislation problem, not, however, overlooking an opportunity to say a few words relatives to the North Carolina forests.

The ovation accorded him was a rousing one, and the crowd occupied the blocks en mass near where the President delivered his address. He said, in part:

"I am glad, here at the capital of North Carolina, to have a chance to greet so many of the sons and daughters of your great state. North Carolina's part in our history has ever been high and honorable. It was in North Carolina that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence foreshadowed the course taken in a few short months by the representatives of the thirteen colonies assembled in Philadelphia. North Carolina can rightfully say that she pointed us the way which led to the formation of the new nation. In the revolution she did many memorable deeds, and the battle of King's mountain marked the turning point of the revolutionary war in the south.

Great Industrial Activity.

"But I congratulate you not only upon your past, but upon your present. I congratulate you upon the great industrial activity shown in your commonwealth, an industrial activity which, to mention but one thing, has placed this state second only to one other in the number of its textile factories. More and more you are giving care and attention to education; and education means the promotion not only of industry, but of that good citizenship which rests upon individual rights and upon the recognition by each individual that he has duties as well as rights—in other words, of that good citizenship which rests upon moral integrity and intellectual freedom.

Preservation of Forests.

"And now I want to say a word to you on a special subject in which all the country is concerned, but in which North Carolina has a special concern. The preservation of the forests is vital to the welfare of every country. One of the greatest of these heritages is our forest wealth. It is the upper altitudes of the forested mountains that are most valuable to the nation as a whole, especially because of their effects upon the water supply. Neither state nor nation can afford to turn these mountains over to the unrestrained greed of those who would exploit them at their pleasure. Nor can we wait longer before assuming control in the interest of the public of these forests; for if we do wait, the vested interests of private parties in them may become so strongly entrenched that it may be a most serious as well as a most expensive task to oust them.

"If the eastern states are wise, then from the Bay of Fundy to the gulf we will see, within the next few years, a policy set on foot similar to that so fortunately carried out in the high Sierras of the west by the national government. All the higher Appalachians should be reserved, either by the states or by the nation.

"Such reserves would be a paying investment, not only in protection to many interests, but in dollars and cents to the government.

Protection of Interests.

"The importance to the southern people of protecting the southern mountain forests is obvious. These forests are the best defense against the floods which, in the recent past, have, during a single twelvemonth, destroyed property officially valued at nearly twice what it would cost to buy the southern Appalachian reserve. The maintenance of your southern water powers is not less important than the prevention of floods, because if they are injured your manufacturing interests will suffer with them. The perpetuation of your forests, which have done so much for the south, should be one of the first objects of your public men.

Methods of Transportation.

"The extraordinary development of industrialism during the last half century has been due to several causes, but above all to the revolution in the methods of transportation and communication; that is, to steam and to electricity, to the railroad and the telegraph. The old laws and old customs which were adequate and proper to meet the old conditions need radical readjustment in order to meet these new conditions. The cardinal features in these changed conditions are, first, the fact that the new highway, the railway, is, from the commercial standpoint, of infinitely greater importance in our industrial life than was the old highway, the wagon road; and, second, that this new highway, the railway, is in the hands of private owners, whereas, the old highway, the wagon road, was in the hands of the state.

"The management of the new highway, the railroad, or rather of the intricate web of railroad lines which cover the country, is a task infinitely more difficult, more delicate, and more important than the primitively easy task of acquiring or keeping in order the old highway; so that there is properly no analogy whatever between the two cases.

Government Ownership.

"I do not believe in government ownership of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, and in particular I should most strenuously object to government ownership of railroads. But I believe with equal firmness that it is out of the question for the government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroads; for it is vital to the wellbeing of the public that they should be managed in a spirit of fairness and justice toward all the public. Actual experience has shown that it is not possible to leave the railroads uncontrolled. Government supervision is needed quite as much in the interest of the big shipper and of the railroad man who wants to do right as in the interest of the small shipper and the consumer.

Laws Are Defective.

"Experience has shown that the present laws are defective and need amendment. The effort to prohibit all restraint of competition, whether reasonable or unreasonable, is unwise. What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to forbid combination that is hurtful to the public, and to prevent favoritism to one individual at the expense of another.

The abuses of which we have a genuine right to complain take many shapes. Rebates are not now often given openly. But they can be given just as effectively in covert form; and private cars, terminal tracks and the like must be brought under the control of the commission or administrative body, which is to exercise supervision by the government. But in my judgment the most important thing to do is to give to this administrative body power to make the findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power, when complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust or unreasonable, if it finds the complaint proper, then itself to fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonable, this rate to go into effect practically at once, that is, within a reasonable time, and to stay in effect, unless reversed by the courts.

Hopes for Law.

"I earnestly hope that we shall see a law giving this power passed by congress. The American people abhor a sham, and with this abhorrence I cordially sympathize. Nothing is more injurious from every standpoint than a law which is merely sound and fury, merely pretense, and not capable of working out tangible results. I hope to see all the power that I think it ought to have granted to the government; but I would far rather see only some of it granted, but really granted, than see a pretense of granting all, in some shape that really amounts to nothing.

"It must be understood, as a matter of course, that if this power is granted it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restraint.

"The interstate commerce commissioner or other government official who failed to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public, would be guilty of as gross a wrong as if he corruptly rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public.

Square Deal.

"When I say a square deal, I mean a square deal; exactly as much a square deal for the rich man as for the poor man; but no more. Let each stand on his merits, receive what is due him, and be judged according to his deserts. To more he is not entitled, and less he shall not have."

LATEST PORTRAIT OF PRES ROOSEVELT PAINTED BY H. STANLEY TODD.

LARGE SINGLE MONUMENT

To Mark Location of Battle at Gettysburg.

Washington, Oct. 20. — Lieutenant General Chaffee and Major General Bates, of the general staff, returned yesterday afternoon from Gettysburg, Pa., where they joined other survivors of the battle of Gettysburg in inspecting the models of monuments designed to mark the positions of the different organizations of the regular army which took part in the decisive engagement.

Congress appropriated $65,000 for the purpose, to be expended under the direction of the National Gettysburg park commission. The advice of participants in the battle was sought by the commission and about thirty were present at a meeting at Gettysburg, including General Chaffee, General Bates and General Wade, the only survivors who were in the regular army at the battle and are now on the active list of the army.

As a result of a general discussion, a sentiment was developed in favor of the erection of a large single monument in memory of the regular army in preference to a large number of small ones to mark the positions of each individual organization. Preference was also expressed for the location of the monument at a point in front of Little Round Top, where the largest number of regular troops was engaged. The decision in the matter will be made by the commission.

ARMY IS NOT "ROTTEN."

United States Soldiers Compare With Any in World,

Washington, Oct. 20.—Supplementing Secretary Taft's answer to the recent criticism of the American army by the Neue Preussische Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin, Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of the general staff, yesterday afternoon made a reply to the attack.

General Chaffee said: "No, sir, the American army is not 'rotten.' Man for man and soldier for soldier, I am willing to invite comparison with any other army in the world. Everything taken into consideration, our army is at least the equal of that of Germany or of Russia, with which it has been compared.

"Of course the United States is not a military nation. It is a civil power. But I do not hesitate to say that the army which we sent to Cuba in the spring of 1898, was superior to any similar force which Germany or Russia could have sent away from her shores.

"A like body of troops would not hold a candle to the soldiers we sent to the island seven years ago. The discipline of our troops prior to the Spanish-American war was magnificent. Although at that time our army was only 25,000 strong, it was not cut up into small bodies, as is the case today, as the result of the acquisition of new territory over the seas, and the men had received the kind of training which makes typical and ideal soldiers."

NO CHANGES IN POLICY

Governing the Appointment of Fourth-class Postmasters.

Washington, Oct. 19.—An important announcement of policy regarding the tenure of office of postmasters throughout the country was made yesterday afternoon by Postmaster General Cortelyou. There have been recent publications to the effect that there had recently been changes in the policy governing the appointment of postmasters under respective classes were met with the statements that the reports were erroneous.

Postmaster General Cortelyou, when approached on the subject, said: "The policy regarding fourth class offices was announced in April last, namely, that incumbents will be retained during satisfactory service."

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE

Governments Give Thanks to President Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Formal, but none the less hearty, expressions of thanks from the Russian and Japanese emperors to President Roosevelt for his services in the cause of peace in the far east were made public by Secretary Root last night.

TOGO AT YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Oct. 20.—Admiral Togo arrived here today on his flagship, the battleship Shikishima. Forty warships have assembled in preparation for the great naval review of October 25.

SECRETARY TAFT FLAYS COX AND DEFENDS GOV. HERRICK

No Taint of Bossism in State Administration.

Akron, O., Oct. 23.—All Akron is ringing with the burning words in which Secretary of War William H. Taft defended Governor Myron T. Herrick from the charge of "bossism" and denounced George B. Cox as the "boss" of Cincinnati in his speech here Saturday night.

No political speech ever made in this city has caused such a sensation. Men gathered in groups on street corners after the meeting and discussed the speech of the secretary and what its effect would be on the coming election. Jubilant Republicans declared that thousands of voters would do what the bold and honest statesman declared he would do were he able to vote this year—support the Republican state ticket and oppose the municipal ticket in Cincinnati nominated by the Cox machine. When Secretary Taft made this declaration the audience which packed the German-American Music hall rose to its feet, waved hats and canes in the air, stamped feet, clapped hands and yelled, "Good! good!"

The audience was composed of intelligent, thinking people, not easily swayed into making a demonstration, and frequently during the evening it showed appreciation with hand-clapping, and at intervals some telling remark was received with cheers and yells of "that's right!" and "good boy!"

The climax came, however, when Secretary Taft closed his denunciation of the Cox machine and his tribute to Governor Herrick with the declaration:

"I decline to be a party to the effort to sacrifice him and the party to the unjust aspersions of bitter opponents. I cannot be driven from the Republican party when it has a candidate whom I regard as an honorable man, and a man who has shown himself fit to discharge his office by what he has done.

"If I were able, as I fear I shall not be, because public duty calls me elsewhere, to cast my vote in Cincinnati in the coming election I should vote against the municipal ticket nominated by the Republican organization and for the Republican state ticket.

"In this campaign, because of the heavy pressure of my official work, I should have had great pleasure in keeping silent. Nothing but a sense of justice and duty toward Governor Herrick and the state Republican ticket has brought me here to say what I have.

"It may be that in so speaking I have done no one any good and have merely increased the confusion of issues. But, however that may be, I have at least had the satisfaction of speaking what I believe to be the truth."

When the tumult of applause which ensued had partially subsided, Secretary Taft said that nothing but a sense of duty toward Governor Herrick and the state Republican ticket had brought him away from the heavy pressure of his official work at this time. Then he bowed to the audience and sat down.

There was a mad rush for the stage to grasp the hand of the secretary of war and congratulate him upon his effort. Senator Charles Dick, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, was one of the first to extend his congratulations, and Congressman Aubrey Thomas, of Niles, and Congressman R. M. Nevins, of Dayton, were others.

Judge Wanamaker declared that the bold and honest statesman's utterances would spread like wildfire throughout the state and make certain the re-election of Governor Herrick. Scores of other Republicans voiced like sentiments.

The reference to the Cox machine in Cincinnati, made by Secretary Taft is as follows:

"I now come to the charge which, with the possible exception of his conduct in connection with the Brannock bill, has formed the chief ground of attack upon him by his enemies. I refer to the alleged subserviency to George B. Cox and the Republican manchine of Cincinnati.

"I do not hesitate to dismiss as not worthy of consideration the charge against Governor Herrick that he is a 'boss' in the opprobious sense of that term. Governor Herrick is a business man, has not been in politics for more than two or three years, and certainly in the administration of his great office has never prostituted his power of filling positions to the organization of a machine which should do his bidding at the expense of good service to the state. The state convention held in May last is referred to as indicating the existence of an intolerant and tyrannical machine in Ohio. This is not just. The candidates were all but one renominations, and it is the universal custom in Ohio from governor down on the state ticket, to give a satisfactory official two terms. It was a unanimous convention, because tradition in the party left so little for controversy.

"Coming now to Herrick's alleged subserviency to the Republican machine of Hamilton county, it is a grave charge and should be gravely dealt with. There is very little resemblance between the so-called machine of the state and that of Hamilton county. The Hamilton county machine is the result of from fifteen ti twenty years' labor by George B. Cox, a man of great executive talent and political sagacity.

"Beginning with the politics of the ward, he has created a political organization in the city of Cincinnati and the county of Hamilton, founded on the cohesive power of the public patronage, which operates as smoothly to control the nominations and elections in the city and county as a nicely adjusted Corliss engine. The whole government of both county and city are absolutely under his control, and every Republican political convention nominates the men whom he dictates. The organization is carried far beyond the mere preparation for conventions, and embraces the strictest discipline among the cohorts in bringing out a full vote on each election day. The government under the machine is constantly described as a very corrupt one. Such a government generally begets corruption. But if it exists in Cincinnati it seems difficult to secure legal or practical proof of it sufficient to convince the voter. In a direct contest between the machine and a most popular candidate, who was the candidate both of the Democrats and the dissentient Republicans, somewhat more than two years ago, the machine was triumphant by a majority of nearly 15,000. It is impossible that with an electorate like that of the city of Cincinnati, on an issue directly made, bold naked dishonesty and stealing could have been successful at the polls. There is probably not more corruption in Cincinnati than in many other cities not particularly well governed. The importance of suppressing

WM. H. TAFT.

open and notorious graft in order to prevent defeat at the polls is known to the engineer of the machine, and he has, perhaps, exercised his power to suppress the inevitable tendency in such a machine. But the power secured by the boss and his assistants under the machine has undoubtedly inured to their pecuniary benefit, and it is seen in the large fortunes which they now have.

"The condition is one of absolute helplessness on the part of any independent Republican seeking to take part in politics and to act independently of the machine; and the distressing effects is now seen upon all the young men ambitious politically, as it either drives them out of politics, or they must subordinate themselves to the tyranny of the boss. It is a condition of affairs—a local despotism—much to be deplored, and if I had thought that by speaking and supporting Governor Herrick tonight I should be doing anything for the perpetuation of the power of the Cox machine in Cincinnati, or if I thought that Governor Herrick had entered into the corrupt bargain with Cox as charged, I should not be here. But the truth is, my fellow citizens, that this machine, if it is to be broken up, must be broken up by the voters of Cincinnati and Hamilton county themselves. This is an end devoutly to be wished, but it will take the hardest kind of work in the city itself. The machine cannot be defeated from the outside. Cox and his subordinates represent the regular Republican organization in Hamilton county. No one else can lawfully claim to do so, and they must be admitted to every Republican state and national convention as such representatives until lawfully defeated at the primaries in Hamilton county.

"There is not the slightest chance of defeating any Republican candidate on the Republican ticket, state or legislative, save Governor Herrick. Suppose Governor Herrick is defeated, how much does it interfere with the success of Cox? If he carries his municipal ticket by the large majority which he has been accustomed to have in previous campaigns, how much power is he shorn of by the defeat of Herrick? How much good do the people of Ohio do by thus blindly and unjustly striking Herrick because of Cox? An examination of every attack upon Herrick in this campaign shows the charge that Herrick is in collusion with Cox and under contract to aid in perpetuating the power of Cox, to be assertion founded on newspaper report and not on the production of proof or fact. In the face of such assertions I am willing to infer this from the good, clean state government that he has given us. I am willing to do so on the issue which he has made with the Anti-Saloon league, and the result which he brought forth in opposition to the wish of the Cox machine in Hamilton county. I believe him when he declines collusion with Cox, and, believing him, I decline to become a party to the effort to sacrifice him and the party to unjust aspersions of bitter opponents."

ELECTRICITY FOR PLANTS

To Be Built by Government Scientists

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Electricity is to be put to a novel test by the department of agriculture. A laboratory is being fitted in the division of pathology for the purpose of conducting experiments in the growing of plants by the aid of an electrical appliance. The experiments are based on the theory that the growth of vegetable matter, which ceases at sundown, will continue through the night if proper artificial light is supplied to stimulate the natural developing powers of the plants.

"In some respects plants are much the same as the human race," said an official of the bureau. "At night they go to sleep, the same as we do, and their growth ceases until the following day. The sun is their source of life, keeping their growing faculties working, and being the foundation of their development.

"It is with an idea of supplying an artificial sun that these experiments are being made. If it is found that the growth of plants can be doubled at a nominal expense, and that they can be grown in winter the same as in summer, the agricultural industry will have received an unprecedented stimulus. Scientific research has already done much to bring the farming industry to a higher level, but more is at stake in the present undertaking, perhaps, than ever before.

The laboratory is now being made ready for the experiments, and the work will commence very shortly. Owing to the peculiar nature of the experiments the department is reluctant to give out information regarding them, and it is likely that secrecy will be maintained in regard to the progress of the research until it is learned that the undertaking is practical or hopeless from a commercial viewpoint.

It will probably be a year or more before actual results are obtained from the experiments. Scientists attached to the bureau of plant industry have already learned by investigation that it is possible to grow plants by electricity. It has not been proved, however, that the expense incidental to the employment of this means is cheaper than the means nature has adopted to carry on her work. There is some doubt, too, whether vegetables grown in an artificial manner will be the same quality as those propagated in the regular way.

NUMBERING RURAL BOXES

Postmaster General Not Yet Decided on Question.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The proposal to number the free rural delivery boxes is giving the postoffice department officials more to think about than the railway rate legislation is giving the United States senators. Every mail which Postmaster General Cortelyou receives is loaded with protests against the order and demands for the order to be put in force.

On July 1 the postmaster general announced that the department was making arrangements for the numbering of rural delivery boxes, and later he issued an order for the purpose of bringing about the contemplated numbering.

But, before the order could go into effect, such a storm of opposition arose that Mr. Cortelyou suspended the order indefinitely. He has not, though, abandoned the idea and is now conducting an investigation with the view of testing the fesibility of his plan.

It is declared that such an arrangement would increase the revenue of the rural free service. This is desirable because at present the service is quite a burden to the department. Further than this, the expense of conducting it is apt to be increased, thereby augmenting the deficit of the department. The carriers are demanding an increase in their pay and it is admitted that the demands of the service justify such an increase.

Aside from this new routes are being added to the service at a very rapid rate.

The chief objection to the numbering of the rural free delivery boxes comes from the country merchants. It is asserted that the department stores and mail order houses of the large cities by being allowed to direct their mail to a specific box would drive the smaller merchants of the rural districts out of business.

Postmaster General Cortelyou announces that when the investigation which he is now conducting is completed final action will be taken by the department. In the meantime full hearing will be given to both sides of the controversy.

WAR ON TOBACCO SMOKE

Curtains in Sleeper Had the Odor--W. C. T. U. Delegates Object.

Omaha, Oct. 21.—A smell of tobacco in the curtains of the sleeper provided for their journey across the continent caused the National W. C. T. U. delegates to protest, and at Creston, Ia., the offending car was cut out of the "White Ribbon Special." Objection to the odor was first made when the train left Chicago, and, as it was unheeded, the outcry became more and more pronounced, until the trainmen were forced to take notice. The women declared that the nicotine was really more than they could stand. Until the division town was reached, however, there was no chance to make a change, and as it was a case of a tobacco-smelling car or walk, the women were compelled to hold their noses the entire first day out.

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We ship on 30 days' credit if you will have your merchant or bank guarantee account. FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with each 2 gallon demijohn or 8 quart bottle order accompanied with cash.
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2 Gallons IN DEMIJOHNS $5 Or 4 Full QUARTS $3
Address MYERS & COMPANY, Warehouse No. 213 COVINGTON, KY.
SOLE OWNERS U.S. REG. DIST'Y No. 22, 6TH DIST. KY. Orders from Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., and West thereof, must call for either 20 full quart bottles, or 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for $15. by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.
Our book "A Fair Customer" Mailed Free.

OUR WAGEWORKERS DEMAND THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE COOLIES

Atlanta, Oct. 21.—Enthusiastic crowds continue to greet the President at all stations along the line. When he arrived here the people went fairly wild, throwing hats and canes into the air in their joy. When the President began his address the crowd not only took up every available space near the stand, but many even forced themselves upon the platform. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"Here in this great industrial center, in this city, which is a typical southern city, and therefore a typical American city, it is natural to consider certain phases of the many-sided industrial problem which this generation has to solve. In this world of ours it is practically impossible to get success of any kind on a large scale without paying something for it. The exceptions to the rule are too few to warrant our paying special heed to them; and as a rule it may be said that something must be paid as an offset for everything we get and for everything we accomplish. This is notably true of our industrial life.

Life's Problems Serious.

"The problems which we of America have to face today are very serious, but we will do well to remember that after all they are only part of the price which we have to pay for the triumphs we have won, for the high position to which we have attained. There are no labor troubles where there is no work to be done by labor. There are no troubles about corporations where the poverty of the community is such that it is not worth while to form corporations. There is no difficulty in regulating railroads where the resources of a region are so few that it does not pay to build railroads. There are many excellent people who shake their heads over the difficulties that as a nation we now have to face; but their melancholy is not warranted save in a very partial degree, for most of the things of which they complain are the inevitable accompaniments of the growth and greatness of which we are proud.

"Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not for one moment mean to say that there are not many and serious evils with which we have to grapple, or that there are not unhealthy signs in the body social and politic; but I do mean to say that while we must not show a foolish optimism we must no less beware of a mere blind pessimism. Take such a question, for instance, as the question, or rather the group of question, connected with the growth of corporations in this country. This growth has meant, of course, the growth of individual fortunes.

Growth of Wealth.

"Undoubtedly the growth of wealth in this country has had some very unfortunate accompaniments, but it seems to me that much the worst damage that people of wealth can do the rest of us is not any actual physical harm, but the awakening in our breasts of either the mean vice of worshiping mere wealth, and the man of mere wealth, for the wealth's sake, or the equally mean vice of viewing with rancorous envy and hatred the men of wealth merely because they are men of wealth. Envy is, of course, merely a kind of crooked admiration; and we often see the very man who in public is most intemperate in his denunciation of wealth, in his private life most eager to obtain wealth, in no matter what fashion, and at no matter what moral cost.

Need of Regulations.

"Undoubtedly there is need of regulation by the government, in the interest of the public, of these great corporations which in modern life have shown themselves to be the most efficient business implements, and which are, therefore, the implements commonly employed by the owners of large fortunes. The corporation is the creature of the state, and should always be held accountable to some sovereign, and this accountability should be real and not sham. Therefore, in my judgment, all corporations doing an interstate business, and this means the great majority of the largest corporations, should be held accountable to the federal government, their accountability should be coextensive with their field of action. But most certainly we should not strive to prevent or limit corporate activity. The unwisdom of any well-meaning but misguided effort to check corporate activity has been shown in striking fashion in recent years by our experience in the Philippines and in Porto Rico.

No Adventurers Wanted.

"Our national legislators very properly determined that the islands should not be exploited by adventurers without regard to the interests of the people of the islands themselves. But unfortunately in their zeal to prevent the islands from being improperly exploited they took measures of such severity as to seriously, and in some respects vitally, hamper and retard the development of the islands. There is nothing that the islands need more than to have their great natural resources developed, and these resources can be developed only by the abundant use of capital, which, of course, will not be put into them unless on terms sufficiently advantageous to offer prospects of good remuneration. We have made the terms not merely hard, but often prohibitory, with the result that American capital goes into foreign countries, like Mexico, and is there used with immense advantage to the country in its development, while it can not go into our own possessions or be used to develop the lands under our own flag. The chief sufferers by this state of things are the people of the islands themselves.

Men of Crooked Methods.

"The man of great means who achieves fortune by crooked methods does wrong to the whole body politic. But he not merely does wrong to, he becomes a source of imminent danger to, other men of great means; for his ill-won success tends to arouse a feeling of resentment, which if it becomes inflamed fails to differentiate between the men of wealth who have done decently and the men of wealth who have not done decently.

"The conscience of our people has been deeply shocked by the revelations made of recent years as to the way in which some of the great fortunes have been piled and used, and there is, I think, in the minds of the people at large a strong feeling that a serious effort must be made to put a stop to the cynical dishonesty and contempt for right which have thus been revealed. I believe that something, and I hope that a good deal, can be done by law to remedy the state of things complained of. We can not afford in this country to draw the distinction as between rich man and poor man. The distinction upon which we must insist is the vital, deep-lying, unchangeable distinction between the honest man and the dishonest man, between the man who acts decently and fairly by his neighbor and with a quick sense of his obligations, and the man who acknowledges no internal law save that of his own will and appetite.

Dirty Politics.

"There are men who use the phrase 'practical politics' as merely a euphemism for dirty politics, and it is such men who have brought the word 'politician' into discredit. There are other men who use the noxious phrase "business is business," as an excuse and justification for every kind of mean and crooked work; and these men make honest Americans hang their heads because of some of the things they do.

Industrialism.

"So much for the general subject of industrialism. Now, just a word in reference to one of the great staples of this country, which is peculiarly a staple of the southern states. Of course I mean cotton. I am glad to see diversifications of industry in the south, the growth of manufactures as well as the growth of agriculture, and the growing growth of diversification of crops in agriculture. Nevertheless it will always be true that in certain southern states cotton will be the basis of the wealth, the mainstay of prosperity in the future as in the past. The cotton crop is of enormous consequence to the entire country. It was the cotton crop of the south that brought four hundred million dollars of foreign gold into the United States last year, turning the balance of trade in our favor. The soil and climate of the south are such that she enjoys a practical monopoly in the production of raw cotton. No other clothing material can be accepted as a substitute for cotton. I welcome the action of the planters in forming a cotton association, and every assistance shall be given them that can be given them by the national government.

"Moreover, we must not forget that the work of the manufacturers in the south supplements the work of the planter. It is an advantage to manufacture the raw material here and sell to the world the finished goods. Under proper methods of distribution it may well be doubted whether there can be such a thing as overproduction of cotton. Last year's crop was nearly fourteen million bales, and yet the price was sufficiently high to give a handsome profit to the planter. The consumption of cotton increases each year, and new uses are found for it.

Boycott of China.

"This leads me to a matter of our foreign relations, which directly concerns the cotton planter. At present our market for cotton is largely in China. The boycott of our goods in China during the past year was especially injurious to the cotton manufacturers. This government is doing, and will continue to do, all it can to put a stop to the boycott. But there is one measure to be taken towards this end in which I shall need the assistance of congress. We must insist firmly on our rights; and China must beware of persisting in a course of conduct to which we can not honorably submit. But we in our turn must recognize our duties exactly as we insist upon our rights. We can not go into the international court of equity unless we go in with clean hands. We can not expect China to do us justice unless we do China justice.

Chinese Question.

"The chief cause in bringing about the boycott of our goods in China was undoubtedly our attitude toward the Chinese who come to this country. This attitude of ours does not justify the action of the Chinese in the boycott, and especially some of the forms which that action has taken. But the fact remains that in the past we have come short of our duty toward the people of China. It is our clear duty, in the interest of our wageworkers, to forbid all Chinese of the coolie class—that is laborers, skilled or unskilled—from coming here. The greatest of all duties is national self-preservation, and the most important step in national self-preservation is to preserve in every way the wellbeing of the wageworker.

Exclude the Coolies.

"I am convinced that the wellbeing of our wageworkers demands the exclusion of the Chinese coolies, and it is therefore our duty to exclude them, just as it would be the duty of China to exclude American laboring men if they became in any way a menace to China by entering into her country. The right is reciprocal, and in our last treaty with China it was explicitly recognized as inhering in both nations. But we should not only operate the law with as little harshness as possible, but we should show every courtesy and consideration and every encouragement to all Chinese who are not of the laboring class to come to this country. Every Chinese traveler or student, business man or professional man, should be given the same right of entry to, and the same courteous treatment in, this country as are accorded to the student or traveler, the business man or professional man of any other nation. Our laws and treaties should be so framed as to guarantee to all Chinamen, save of the excepted coolie class, the same right of entry to this country and the same treatment while here as is guaranteed to citizens of any other nation. By executive action I am as rapidly as possible putting a stop to the abuses which have grown up during many years in the administration of this law. I can do a good deal, and will do a good deal, even without the action of the congress; but I can not do all that should be done unless such action is taken, and that action I most earnestly hope will be taken.

"It is needed in our interest and especially in the interest of the Pacific slope and of the South Atlantic and gulf states; for it is short-sighted indeed for us to permit foreign competitors to drive us from the great markets of China. Moreover, the action I ask is demanded by considerations that are higher than mere interest, for I ask it in the name of what is just and right. America should take the lead in establishing international relations on the same basis of honest and upright dealing which we regard as essential as between man and man."

HISTORY OF REBEL NAVY

During War of Rebellion Has Been Completed.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of the naval library and naval war records, in his annual report says volumes 20 and 21 of the records of the Union and Confederates navies, in the civil war, dealing with the operations of the west gulf blockading squadron, under Admiral Farragut, from March 15, 1863, to near the end of 1864, are nearing completion. The report also says:

"The operations of the Confederate navy are completely presented here for the first time in history. The records, which include the construction, equipment and performances of ironclads, cruisers, torpedoes and torpedo boats, stand as a monument to the energy, skill and daring of confederate officers and sailors.

"The naval warfare carried on in inland waters, bays, inlets and rivers is comparatively new in naval history and in its relations to shore operations by landing parties or in co-operation with army forces, valuable data are presented concerning the strategy and tactics of inland blockade and the military control of water courses."

The publication has now reached probably the most interesting portion of the war from a naval point of view, says the librarian. It is recommended that the records of the American navy in colonial times, during the revolutionary war, and other operations down to and including the Mexican war be collected and arranged for publication.

MISS HITCHCOCK TO WED

Is Daughter of the Secretary of the Interior.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The date of the marriage of Miss Anne E. Hitchcock, daughter of the secretary of the interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, and Lieutenant William S. Sims, United States navy, has been set for November 21 in this city. No wedding in cabinet circles has taken place since the marriage of Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the late secretary of state.

ROOSEVELT TALKS ON THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

Richmond, Oct. 18.—President Roosevelt arrived here today and was met at the train by one of the largest crowds ever gathered here. He spoke in part as follows:

"I trust I need hardly say how great is my pleasure at speaking in this historic capital of your historic state; the state than which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the nation; for on the honor roll of those American worthies whose greatness is not only for the age, but for all time, not only for one nation but for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others. And in greeting all of you, I know that no one will grudge my saying a special word of acknowledgment to the veterans of the Civil war.

"A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the north as in the south, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder, giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war.

"Last Memorial Day I spoke in Brooklyn, at the unveiling of the statue of a northern general, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that great audience cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Lee as heartily as they cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Grant. The wounds left by the great Civil war have long healed, but its memories remain.

Here around Richmond, here in your own state, there lies battlefield after battlefield, rendered forever memorable by the men who counted death as but a little thing when weighed in the balance against doing their duty as it was given them to see it. These men have left us of the younger generation not merely the memory of what they did in war, but of what they did in peace. Foreign observers predicted that when such a great war closed it would be impossible for the hundreds of thousands of combatants to return to the paths of peace. They predicted ceaseless disorder, wild turbulence, the alternation of anarchy and despotism. But the good sense and self-restraint of the average American citizen falsified these prophecies. The great armies disbanded and the private in the ranks, like the officer who had commanded him, went back to take up the threads of his life where he had dropped them when the call to arms came.

For twenty years the struggle was hard and at times doubtful. Then the splendid qualities of your manhood and womanhood told, as they were bound to tell, and the wealth of your extraordinary natural resources began to be shown. Now the teeming riches of mine and field and factory attest the prosperity of those who are all the stronger because of the trials and struggles through which this prosperity has come. You stand loyally to your traditions and memories; you also stand loyally for our great common country of today and for our common flag, which symbolizes all that is brightest and most hopeful for the future of mankind; you face the new age in the spirit of the age. Alike in your material and in your spiritual and intellectual development you stand abreast of the foremost in the world's progress.

And now, my fellow-citizens, my fellow-Americans, exactly as all of us, whether we live in the East or the West, in the North or the South, have the right merely as Americans to feel pride in every great deed done by any American in the past, and exactly as we are knit together by this common heritage of memories, so we are knit together by the bond of our common duties in the present, our common interests in the future.

In foreign affairs we must make up our minds that whether we wish it or not, we are a great people and must play a great part in the world. It is not open to us to choose whether we will play that great part or not. We have to play it; all we can decide is whether we shall play it well or ill. In particular we must remember that in undertaking to build the Panama canal we have necessarily undertaken to police the seas at either end of it; and this means that we have a peculiar interest in the preservation of order in the coasts and islands of the Caribbean.

I firmly believe that by a little wise and generous aid we can help even the most backward of the peoples in these coasts and islands forward along the path of orderly liberty so that they can stand alone. If we decline to give them such help the result will be bad both for them and for us; and will in the end in all probability cause us to face humiliation or bloodshed.

The problems that face us abroad are important, but the problems that face us at home are even more important.

The extraordinary growth of industrialism during the last half century brings every civilized people face to face with the gravest social and economic questions. This is an age of combination among capitalists and combination among wage-workers. It is idle to try to prevent such combinations.

Our efforts should be to see that they work for the good and not for the harm of the body politic. New devices of law are necessary from time to time in order to meet the changed and changing conditions. But after all we will do well to remember that although the problems to be solved change from generation to generation, the spirit in which their solution must be attempted remains forever the same. It is in peace as it is in war. Tactics change and weapons change.

Our aim must be to deal justice to each man; no more and no less. This purpose must find its expression and support not merely in our collective action through the agencies of the government, but in our social attitude. Rich man and poor man must alike feel that on the one hand they are protected by law and that on the other hand they are responsible to the law; for each is entitled to be fairly dealt with by his neighbor and by the state; and if we as citizens of this nation are true to ourselves and to the traditions of our forefathers such fair measure of justice shall always be dealt to each man; so that as far as we can bring it about each shall receive his dues, each shall be given the chance to show the stuff there is in him, shall be secured against wrong, and in turn prevented from wronging others. More than this no man is entitled to, and less than this no man shall have.

We Will Buy
You a Bottle of Liquozone, and Give It to You to Try.

We make few claims of what Liquozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these

JERRY SIMPSON IS DEAD

Passed Away at Wichita, Kan., This Morning.

Wichita, Kas Oct. 23.—Jerry Simpson died at 5:05 this morning, after months of lingering illness. Death was caused by aneurism of the aorta. Mr. Simpson had been in ill health for nearly a year. Six months ago he consulted a specialist at Chicago, who pronounced his case hopeless. Burial will take place at Wichita. The Masonic order will have charge of the funeral.

His condition became hopeless ten days ago, and since then the patient was kept alive principally by sheer force of will. His wife and son were at his bedside at the time of death.

Ex-Congressman Simpson was born in New Brunswick on March 31, 1842. At 14 he began life as a sailor, and during 23 years following that pursuit commanded many large vessels on the great lakes. In the civil war he served in the Twelfth Illinois infantry. He came to Kansas in 1878. Originally he was a Republican, but later became a Greenbacker and Populist. He was a member of congress from 1891 to 1895 and from 1897 to 1899, being nominated the last time by both the Democrats and Populists. After he left congress he moved to Rosewell, N. M., where he engaged, up to the time of his death, in stock farming. He returned to Kansas a month ago and entered a hospital for treatment.

The "Sage of Medicine Lodge," as Jerry Simpson was called, was in many respects one of the most unique characters which adorn the history of congress. He was swept into the fifty-second congress by a wave of Kansas Populism, charged with the task of reforming the whole government and living down the only advance information his congressional colleagues had of his personality—that he wore no socks. The latter task he succeeded in accomplishing in fact, although he never quite lost the title, "Sockless Jerry."

His legislative accomplishment consisted in turning popular eastern sentiment regarding Populism from scorning ridicule to respectful consideration during his service of six years in the fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fifth congresses, when he was swept out by another Kansas wave. There was not a question of congressional action during that time on which Jerry Simpson did not think and on which his conclusions were not striking and entirely different from those of anyone else. His language and manner of speech were quaint in the highest degree.

Jerry Simpson always tried to make his adversaries look ridiculous, always threw new light on every subject, made a personal friend of every member of the house, and his political opponents declared, never changed a vote on any question of legislation. As an entertainer and as a personality the house came to have the warmest regard for him.

PACKERS' SPECIAL PLEA

Declare They Were Wronged by the Government

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Declaring that testimony the packers were compelled to produce before the secretary of commerce and labor was used by United States District Attorney Morrison in obtaining an indictment against the packers and alleging that the same charges were disposed of in an injunction writ issued by Federal Judge Grosscup, a special plea in bar and an additional special plea in bar were filed by counsel for the packers.

The nature of the special plea in bar was a surprise to the government officials, although they were aware of what would be pleaded in the additional plea, the issuance of an injunction by Judge Grosscup. The special plea sets up assertions concerning investigations by the commissioner of corporations and alleges that the defendants were compelled to testify and to produce certain books and other data, and that thereafter the matter was submitted to the president of the United States and finally to the United States district attorney here and that the district attorney used the material in seeking indictments against the defendants. Because of these alleged facts the defendants ask that the indictment be dismissed.

Regarding the Grosscup injunction the plea filed today maintains that by the prosecution of the injunction and the entry of a final decree by the supreme court "the said United States of America did finally and fully elect to pursue that remedy and not to prosecute these defendants respectively for or on account of the said supposed engaging in the supposed conspiracies as charged in the indictments mentioned, or any or either of them and that of this respectively put themselves upon the country."

The special plea in bar declares that the 58th congress of the United States passed a resolution directing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the cause of low prices for beef cattle and the large margin between cattle prices and the cost of dressed meat to the consumer. The secretary directed the commissioner of corporations to make a diligent investigation which, it is alleged in the plea, he did. His investigation included among other things transactions, matters and things averred in the indictment. This investigation was pushed in the following cities: Chicago, South Omaha, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Sioux City, Fort Worth, St. Joseph, Mo., Los Angeles and East St. Louis.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS

Who Struck Last Week Have Returned to Work.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 23.—The miners of G. B. Markle & Co., who struck last week, decided yesterday to return to work this morning. The driver boy who was the cause of the trouble must remain idle until the question of his wages is decided by the conciliation board, which the men and the company have agreed shall settle the issue. The driver boy quit because he claimed he was not being paid the standard rate. When refused reinstatement the other drivers struck and the miners followed suit.

BARRED AMERICAN FLAG

New Jersey Pastor Will Be Asked for Explanation.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 23.—When the Rev. Elliott White, of St. James' Episcopal church, returns from a visit he is making in Boston he will be met with a demand for his reason for barring an American flag out of his church. The flag was draped upon the coffin at the funeral of Mrs. Katherine West on last Tuesday. The Daughters of Liberty, of which order the dead woman had been a member, had placed the flag on her coffin. As the coffin was being carried into the church Mr. White stopped it and ordered the flag removed.

The Daughters of Liberty and the Shepherds of Bethlehem refused to enter the church. The American Mechanics have since taken the matter up, and Mr. White will probably be asked to explain his attitude.

TROOPS WERE FAR AWAY

Ten Are Killed and Many Wounded in Riot.

Santiago, Cuba, Oct. 23.—A meeting yesterday called to petition the government to abolish the import tax on Argentine cattle degenerated into a most serious riot owing to the absence of the troops, who are now engaged in maneuvers two days' march from the capital. The police, who were unable to maintain order, charged the crowd and killed ten persons and wounded hundreds. The rioters destroyed street cars and smashed electric lights.

At eight o'clock yesterday evening the rioting was at its highest pitch and the fire department was called out to restore order. The mansion of Senator Urmeneta was attacked by a mob. Troops are expected here today.

EMPEROR LAUDS ADMIRAL

All Tokio Was Out to Do Homage to Man They All Admire.

Tokio, Oct. 23.—Sunday was made memorable in the annals of Japan by the public entry of Admiral Togo, who came to report to the emperor the return of his fleet from the war.

The distinguished naval officer arrived at Shimbashi station at 10:30 a. m. He was met by ministers of state, generals, admirals, members of the diplomatic corps, and hundreds of officials and private citizens, who extended him a warm welcome to the capital. He was accompanied by his staff and Admirals Katoaka, Kamimura and Wewa, together with their respective staffs.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VICE-ADMIRAL TOGO

The party entered five imperial carriages placed at their disposal, and led by his majesty's aide, Admiral Inouye, drove direct to the palace, reaching there at 11 o'clock, when they were received in audience by the emperor.

Admiral Togo's carriage, escorted by a body guard of troopers, passed through a triumphal arch in front of the railway station. The streets were lined with an admiring crowd who shouted hearty banzais as the party passed along. The ring of the enthusiastic cheers, mingled with the noise of the bands, was audible for a great distance.

General Sakuma detailed three battalions of guards of honor. The battalions were composed of men from the Tokio garrison and were under command of Major General Togo. Four guns located at Hibiya park fired salutes. The day was a beautiful one, and all Tokio was out irrespective of age to welcome the victor of the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Admiral Togo, after his audience with the emperor, returned to his ship.

In receiving Admiral Togo's report the emperor warmly praised the service rendered by him, his officers and men.

Tokio, Oct. 23.—The naval review passed off without the slightest hitch. It was a most impressive sight, not, however, on account of the class and number of the ships, but as a conglomeration of fighting craft fresh from the war and crowned with victories of unprecedented magnitude. Three hundred and eight warships, including the former Russian battleships Peresviet (renamed by the Japanese the Sagami), Poltava (Tango), Nicola II (Iki), the ironclads General Admiral Apraxine (Okinoshima) and Admiral Seniavin (Minoshima), twelve auxiliary cruisers, including three captured vessels, twenty-eight torpedo boat destroyers, including the captured Bedovi and Ryeshitelni, seventy-seven torpedo boats and five submarine boats, were drawn up in six lines.

The emperor, on board the armored cruiser Asama, led by the protected cruiser Yaeyama and escorted by the gunboats Tatsuta, Chihaya and Manshu, passed along the front of the first line, which was headed by the battleships Shikishima, Admiral Togo's flagship. When the Nichola II, which was at the end of the line, was reached, the cruiser Asama headed due north, and then in a westerly direction, entering between the second and third lines and afterward resumed her original position. During this maneuver Admiral Togo was at the emperor's side. The emperor then received in audience on board the Asama Admiral Noel and the captains of the British and American warships present (the battleship Wisconsin and the cruiser Cincinnati).

The weather was fair, but it was misty on the water. Popular enthusiasm was aroused to the highest pitch. Besides the thousands who witnessed the naval pageant from all sorts of large and small vessels in the bay, all the available points of vantage along the shore were densely covered with eager spectators. The spectacle caused much joy and satisfaction among the Japanese, especially in the breasts of those who recalled that only forty years have elapsed since at that very spot no warships except those of foreign powers had ever floated. It is believed that the review will give a most powerful stimulus to national education.

At the conclusion of the review, at 4:30 p. m., the emperor returned to Tokio.

DEMANDING RECIPROCITY

Japan Will Turn Tables on Australia if It Doesn't Play Fair.

Melbourne, Victoria, Oct. 20.—Negotiations are in progress between the commonwealth and the Japanese government in connection with the restrictions placed on immigration. It is understood that Japan has asked that the educational test be not applied to merchants, tourists and scholars accredited by Japan and has indicated her intention to limit the number of immigrants from Australia if the commonwealth persists in applying the restrictions.

HIS CONSCIENCE HURT HIM

Minnesota Embezzler Gives Himself Up in London.

London, Oct. 23.—Peter Auguste Ecklund was remanded at Bow street police court today on the charge of embezzlement in Minnesota. Ecklund, who surrendered himself to the authorities at Scotland Yard, said that while he was secretary and treasurer of the Clay County Land company, of Moorehead, Minn., he embezzled $10,000 to $11,000, fled on July 22, and went to Glasgow. No communication regarding Ecklund has been received at the American embassy from the state department.

TOOK SWIM IN THE SEA

President Roosevelt Spent Yesterday at St. Augustine.

St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 23.—President Roosevelt started last night for his tour of Alabama. He left St. Augustine at 9 o'clock, and is not scheduled to make a stop of any length until he reaches Mobile this afternoon at 4:30. His day in St. Augustine was a quiet one. He attended services in Presbyterian Memorial church at 11 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. James Coffin Stout, preached from the text "Worthy the lamb that was slain." He made no reference to the President in his sermon. The church was crowded.

At the conclusion of the services the President was taken for a short drive about the city. After luncheon, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Surgeon General Rixey, John McIlhenny and John Greenway, the last two of whom have been his guests on the trip to Fort Marion, where they boarded a launch and went to Anastacian Island. Here the party donned bathing suits, and had a bath in the salt water.

The President greatly enjoyed the bath and seemed in excellent condition to tackle the hard work that lies before him this week. When the party left the hotel for the fort, the mounted policemen of St. Augustine, who had been waiting in front of the hotel, started ahead as an escort. The secret service man who was on the box with the driver of the Presidential carriage, said to one of them: "We do not need you now."

"That's all right," replied the officer; "we will go along; it's coming to you, anyhow." They galloped to the fort, where they stood at attention while the President boarded the launch and steamed away.

Dinner was served at the hotel last night, after which the President drove to his train. St. Augustine was full of strangers, attracted by the President.

A large crowd lingered around his hotel all day, anxious to catch a glimpse of him. He received but few visitors, however, and got the rest of which he stood in need. This week will see the end of his trip. After visiting Mobile today, he will spend Tuesday at Tuskegee, Montgomery and Birmingham. Wednesday he will devote to Little Rock Ark., and Thursday he will visit New Orleans, leaving that evening on a government vessel for Washington.

TAX BRINGS $400,000

Amount Collected in First Year of New Law.

Columbus, O., Oct. 21.—Over one thousand estates have already been reached by the new direct inheritance tax law. About 750 estates have settled with the state for taxes due from them and the rest are in process of settlement.

The total amount of taxes paid to the state under the law is slightly over $400,000. Of this amount $290,000 has been paid by estates in the five large counties, and of this $290,000, $190,000 was paid by estates in Hamilton county. It happened that since the law went into force three wealthy men in that county died—Hanna, Hickenlooper and Walsh—and that accounts for the large sum paid in from that quarter.

It is just a year and a half since the act took effect, but it was only a year ago in July that payments began to come in at the state treasury from this source, as it took quite a while for the probate courts to get the work of collection in progress.

It is an interesting fact that the persons from whom come the $290,000 inheritance taxes that have been collected in the five large counties inherited the total sum of sixteen millions of dollars. It will be seen, therefore, that the major portion of the taxes arising under this law is collected, not from poor persons, as the opponents of the law declare, but from persons who can well afford to pay it.

WILL FORTIFY ANTWERP

Government Plans to Expend $21,600,000.

Brussels, Oct. 23.—The autumn session of parliament which opened Wednesday last, promises to be an eventful one. The question of the fortifying of Antwerp and making that city practically impregnable against a naval attack, is the first important matter to be considered. The plan of the government for a new advanced line of fortifications will entail an expenditure of $21,000,000, and inconjunction with the building of these fortifications it is proposed to enlarge the Antwerp docks to about twice their present size. The government bill probably will pass notwithstanding the opposition to the heavy expense involved.

The question of the definite status of the Congo Independent state will also be considered. The impression prevails in diplomatic circles that the governments of Great Britain and Germany wish to terminate the reign of King Leopold as an absolute sovereign of the Congo independent state, and to oblige Belgium to definitely annex the state. It is possible that if asked to take final action both houses of parliament will give substantial majorities to the annexation of the Congo as an integral part of the kingdom of Belgium.

WILL DOUBLY CELEBRATE

President's Visit and Yellow Fever Disappearance the Basis.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—New Orleans today is assuming the aspect of the carnival season. Many of the business houses have already been elaborated for the visit of the President and with the streets thronged there is no longer evidence of either fever or quarantine.

With the lifting of quarantine by the state of Mississippi, which gives the right to all towns and counties in that state to reopen communication, and with a continuance of the cold snap over both Louisiana and Mississippi, it is believed that practically all the restrictions against travel in the two states will collapse this week. Only Alabama and Texas now are barred against Louisiana and the fact that Texas has reopened intercourse with all noninfected points in the state is taken to mean that all restrictions will shortly be abandoned.

The railroads are acting promptly, following the amelioration of quarantine conditions and arrangements are being made to restore all trains that were taken off. All the lines have now announced low rates for the President's visit and everything points to a rush of people into the city from all over Louisiana and Mississippi for the occasion. Many are already starting for New Orleans and the once deserted hotels and boarding houses are filling up.

GLAD NAVY IS GROWING

Foreign Paper Expresses Admiration for Roosevelt Speeches.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The Temps, in a leading editorial article, comments in the most laudatory terms upon President Roosevelt's speech on the necessity of maintaining order upon the seas at either end of the Panama canal.

It expresses admiration of the forcible language the President used about the big part the United States is destined to play and admires the provision made to insure the success of that role by enlarging the naval program. It says:

"All who love clearness and energy in politics, all who are desirous of realism and practicability, for people and leaders of the people have no right to be dreamers, find pleasure in listening to his clear, strong words, foreign alike to the spirit and chimera of presumption; above all, animated with national greatness, Roosevelt's speeches are tonics which may be recommended to certain anaemics."

CATBOAT IS RUN DOWN

Five Persons Drowned—Body of One Recovered.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Five persons, the body of one having been recovered, are believed to have been drowned yesterday by the running down of a catboat by a tug off South Yonkers. Members of the South Hudson Boat club heard cries for help out on the river and in the heavy mist that prevailed were able to make out the outlines of a capsized sailboat and of a tug that was running rapidly down the river. The cries ceased before the yachtsmen, who had put out to the rescue in a rowboat, reached the catboat, which they found deserted and with her side stove in.

In a coat aboard the boat they found a list of names which proved to be those of a party who had gone sailing in the boat. They were Edward Nelson, the owner of the boat; his son Edward, Benjamin Benson, P. Simpson and Carl Thompson, all of South Yonkers. Last evening the body of Benson was found not far from the scene of the collision. Nothing had been heard of the rest of the missing men.

DOWAGER QUEEN COMING

Margherita, of Italy, to Make Auto Tour of United States.

Turin, Oct. 23.—Dowager Queen Margherita has returned here after a journey of five thousand miles in her automobile through Switzerland, Germany, Holland and France.

Her majesty has expressed her intention of visiting the United States next year with a forty-horsepower machine.

DOWAGER QUEEN MARGUERITA OF ITALY.

The dowager queen is purchasing, among other things, the big automobile with which she will make a tour of the United States.

TROOPS RETURNING HOME

From Manchuria--Peace Treaty Is Announced to Army.

Harbin, Manchuria, Oct. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Now that the ratification of the peace treaty has been announced to the army, permission has been given by headquarters to telegraph the fact that the troops are being rapidly demobilized. All northbound trains from the positions are loaded with troops and their equipment.

Half of all the native buildings in the northern part of Kuanchengtsu and vicinity have been requisitioned for use preparatory to this movement homeward and many of the huts and buildings there and elsewhere will be used by those troops which the authorities will be unable to move before winter.

COARSE FOODS BUILD UP

While Those Highly Seasoned Bring on Immorality.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 18.—Immorality in high social circles is due to the food on which wealthy people live, according to Eugene Christian, the New York food expert, who spoke yesterday afternoon before the opening session of the National Purity League convention here.

"Highly spiced and seasoned foods, such as are eaten by the wealthy classes," the speaker said, "have a tendency to overexcite the passions, thus making immorality easy. Plain, healthful, but coarse foods build up the laborer mentally, morally and physically."

Mr. Christian said the food eaten by the wealthy had more to do with the shocking immorality, which he declared existed among persons of this class, than anything else with the exception of idleness. Their physical wellbeing also, he said, was ruined by high living.

DIED ON SON'S COFFIN

Father Grieved Over Son's Death—Shot Himself.

New York, Oct. 24.—Crazed with grief over the death of his son, who committed suicide with illuminating gas last week, Herman Schultz shot himself through the head yesterday while the funeral service was being read over the body of his son, and fell prostrate across the coffin, dead.

Mrs. Schultz and her three daughters fainted, and the funeral of the son was postponed, that both father and son might be buried together.

NEW BATTLESHIP READY

Acceptance Trial Is Set for October 31.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The battleship Rhode Island, which is being constructed by the Fore River works at Quincy, Mass., according to information received at the navy department, has nearly reached the point of completion, and was scheduled to undergo the builders' trial today.

If the present program is carried out, she will be given the preliminary acceptance trial on the 31st, either over the Province Town or the Rockland course. The Rhode Island has a normal displacement of 14,948 tons, which is considerably in excess of that of any American battleship now in commission, and is one of five big battleships building for the United States navy of the same tonnage.

SANTIAGO IS HORRIFIED

Over Recent Outbursts in That City.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 24.—The disturbances here caused by the opposition of the people to the import tax on Argentine cattle continued all day yesterday and did not cease until late last night, when a small detachment of troops arrived here and a few shots were fired.

The people of Santiago have just witnessed the most shameful occurrences in the city's existence. Almost everything which could be destroyed has been wrecked including the city lamps, public seats, monuments and windows everywhere.

The situation as the dispatch is filed is comparatively calm, but the banks and business houses will remain closed today. Several hundred arrests have been made.

SITKA-SEATTLE CABLE.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24.—The cableship Burnside returned to this port for coal yesterday afternoon, reporting new and serious faults in the Alaskan cable between this city and Sitka, of such a nature that all communication with Alaska is cut off until the Burnside can return to northern waters and repair the faults. The line will be out of commission for at least five or six days.

GENERAL J. A. HILL DEAD

Was Brevetted Major General for Services in Civil War.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 24.—General Jonathan A. Hill, well known through his connection with the tanning and leather industry of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his home here today. He served with distinction in the civil war as colonel of the Eleventh Maine regiment, losing his right arm at the battle of Deep Bottom. He was brevetted major general at the close of the war for gallantry. At the conclusion of the war General Hill served as president of a military commission at Richmond.

BRANNOCK LAW DECISIONS

Circuit Court Holds Form of Petition Immaterial.

Columbus, Oct. 24.—Two interesting decisions affecting the Brannock law were handed down by the circuit court yesterday. In one case, where the names on a petitnon had been changed after the petition had been filed, the election was set aside by the probate court. The circuit court sustained the common pleas in reversing this decision, holding that "the form is immaterial if the jurisdiction of the facts remain."

In another case the lower court was sustained in setting aside an election because it had been held thirty-one days after the petition was filed. The circuit court held that the provision that election be held within thirty days after the filing of a petition is mandatory, and not discretionary.

BANK ROBBERS GOT $6,000

Bound and Gagged Watchman and Shot the Banker.

Ridgeville, Ind., Oct. 24.—Robbers today blew the safe in the Ridgeville state bank and escaped with about $6,000. The explosion aroused Cashier Branson. He hurried to the bank and was shot in the ankle. Before going to the bank the robbers met the town watchman, overpowered him and bound and gagged him. There is no clew.

Five of the robbers remained on guard while two others wrecked the safe with nitroglycerin, which broke all the windows of the building. Cashier Branson fired five shots at the guards from the mouth of an alley opposite the bank, and was then driven away by bullets from the robbers' revolvers. There is no trace of blood where the guards stood, and it is not believed that any of them were hit.

MORE ARTILLERYMEN NEEDED.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Secretary Taft will recommend to congress an increase in the number of artillerymen of the army in order that there shall be a sufficient number of men to man the forts and care for the coast defenses. It is not expected that there will be any reduction in the estimates of the war department this year, as the expenses of the army cannot be decreased and additional appropriations are necessary to continue the fortifications in the insular possessions.

PANAMA CANAL IN 1915

Engineer Randolph Thinks It Will Be Ready Then.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Mr. Isham Randolph, one of the members of the board of consulting engineers for the Panama canal, has written a letter to Zina R. Carter, president of the sanitary district of Chicago, in which he discusses canal conditions. The isthmian canal commission made the letter public today.

Mr. Randolph says he expects the canal to be completed before 1915. The work of preparation, he says, is going on speedily and when the equipment is on hand and the organization perfected at least 24,000 men will be required on the canal. Much of the present labor is worthless because the demand is larger than the supply. The application of the eight-hour system to the canal he regards as a lamentable mistake and will add about 25 per cent to the cost of labor.

Mr. Randolph says the whole line is "cluttered up with abandoned French machinery" which cost about $30,000,000 and is now valueless. He declares that any statements foreshadowing the report of the consulting engineers "can be set down as the manufacture of a news monger."

MORE THAN A MILLION

Russian Soldiers in Far East When Peace Was Declared.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 4.—According to the military attaches who recently returned from the front, Russia had considerably in excess of a million soldiers in the far east when peace was declared. About 700,000 men faced the Japanese below the Sungari river in addition to a considerable army held in reserve at Harbin. The remainder of this force was partly at Vladivostok and partly scattered through the province of Primorsk as far south as the Tuman river.

The attaches say that Lieutenant General Linevitch had brought his army to a high state of efficiency. They were specially impressed by the Russian common soldier, who, if properly led, they believe would be a match for any in the world.

STEVENS WON'T RESIGN

As Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

Panama, Oct. 24.—It being persistently rumored in the canal zone that Chief Engineer John F. Stevens intended resigning, Mr. Stevens in an interview said:

"You can deny the report. There is absolutely no truth in it. I am satisfied with my work in every way and, God willing, I will remain here until the canal is finished."

Mr. Stevens has gone to Colon to examine the preliminary work on the system which is to furnish the water supply of Colon, which will be completed next December.

RAILROAD VICTIMS.

Washington, Oct. 24.—During the twelve months ended June 30, 1905, 886 persons were killed and 13,784 injured as the result of accidents on railroad trains, according to a report of the interstate commerce commission, issued yesterday afternoon. Comparison with 1904 shows an increase of eleven killed and 4,123 injured among passengers and employes, the increase in killed being wholly among passengers, while the number of employes killed shows a decrease of 106. There were 1,231 collisions and 1,535 derailments, of which 163 collisions and 168 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,410,671.

IOWA CORN CROP LARGE

Total Yield Approaches Four Hundred Million.

Total corn crop, bu.....390,418,630
Yield per acre..... 40
Total oat crop.....144,949,280
Yield per acre..... 36
Previous estimate of corn crop...348,000,000

Increase due to increased acreage and to favorable early fall conditions, especially in northern Iowa.

Webster City, Iowa, Oct. 23.—Iowa's corn crop this fall will reach the enormous total of 390,418,630 bushels, so George A. Wells, secretary of the Iowa Grain Dealers' association, has announced, after a careful computation of unquestionable reports. This yield breaks every known previous record.

So great is the increase over what had been anticipated that Mr. Wells' announcement has caused a sensation in the grain circles of the state.

The remarkable figures given are based upon an increased acreage, together with unmistakable evidence that the corn will average 40 bushels to the acre.

Not only does Mr. Wells predict the biggest corn crop in the history of the Iowa Grain Dealers' association, but he likewise predicts that the oats output will reach 144,949,280 bushels, at least 14,000,000 bushels more than conservative estimates heretofore given.

The oats are figured on a basis of 36 bushels to the acre, in which the government report tallies exactly with that of the Iowa Grain Dealers' association. A large part of the credit for this enormous yield and increase in yield to the acre is given to the persistent and conscientious work done by Prof. P. G. Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural college, who toured Iowa with a special seed corn train and lectured in nearly every town and crossroads postoffice within the borders of the state. Secretary Wells accompanied the Holden special, and thus got in close touch with the farmers of the state.

COTTON REPORT BULLISH

Boll Worms and Rains Accomplished Damage, Say Government Report.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The United States weather bureau today issued a weekly cotton crop report as follows:

In the cotton belt the forepart of the week ending October 23, was unseasonably warm and the latter part decidedly cool, with frosts, more or less damaging, in every state. Heavy rains were detrimental over an area extending from south-central Texas to western Tennessee, while no appreciable amount of rain fell in western Texas and over a large part of the east gulf and south Atlantic districts.

In the eastern portions of the belt cotton picking has progressed uninterruptedly; it is finished in southern Georgia and nearly so in Louisiana and Alabama, except in the northern portion of the last named state; it is also nearly completed in southern Texas, and, with the exception of the sea island crop, in South Carolina. In Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma and Indian Territories, picking is from one-half to two-thirds completed. Heavy rains interrupted picking and caused considerable damage to open cotton in central and northeastern Texas, portions of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Arkansas, western Tennessee and extreme northern Mississippi. Boll worms continue numerous in Texas and the western parishes of Louisiana.

THE MARKETS.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 24.—Close.—A strong undertone underlay the wheat market at the opening today. Offerings were light, despite the fact that receipts ran heavier. Valentine was reported as rendering liberal support and there was no manifestation of either short selling or profit taking accompanying this condition. The trade was light in volume, with the public disinterested. Cables were steady to firm. Market reflected more than anything else the gossip from Russia, which was interpreted as bullish in character. Beerbohm estimated the Roumanian wheat crop at 100,000,000 bushels, against 59,000,000 a year ago and 79,000,000 the year prior. Northwest, southwest and Winnipeg reported larger receipts, with the latter showing the list to be generally from 6c to 7c lower than Chicago.

Improvement in tone of wheat prices was general in all the world's markets today. Closing was strong with prices substantially higher, cash leading by a margin of 1c. Absorption was heavy. Chief motive apparently was the Broomhall cable which intimated that Nicolaieff was completely shut off from wheat arrivals by the strike and that chances favored a further spread.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,363,000 bushels, against 1,300,000 a week ago and 1,115,000 a year ago; shipments were 503,000 bushels, against 1,006,000 and 355,00..

There was little doing in corn. Prices, however, ruled firm, with market showing limited offerings. The sentiment, while not bullish, was to the effect that present prices, if anything, were justifyable and not likely to develop much of a decline. Country acceptances were light. Foreign situation looked healthy. Closing was strong. Big purchases were the order of the day. Valentine alone taking over outright 500,000 bushels of one line.

Primary corn receipts were 317,000 bushels, against 443,000 and 291,000 a year ago; shipments were 356,000 bushels, against 524,000 and 289,000.

Oats continue to show advances in the prices of futures, but with this bulge there is developing a huge short interest. The opening was active. While receipts were large, the belief exists that acceptances will run lighter, which materially helps present prices. Closing was firm.

A good deal of buying orders were indicated at the opening of seeds. The list generally firmed with inquiries coming out for the February and March at $8.30 and $8.35. Though receipts ran about the usual amount, the offerings were light and scattered. Shipping demand was active. Off grades were good sellers. The mood continued up to the close, though prices eased off from the high point. Estimates were 600 bags.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 24.	Close Oct. 23.
Wheat—					
Cash	87	87¾	87	87¾	86¾
Dec.... ...	87⅞	88⅜	87⅛	88⅜	87⅜
May	90	90½	90	90½	89⅞
Red No. 3..	83*	83¾	83½	....	....
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	57½	57
Dec.	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	44⅜
May	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	44⅜
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	31¾	31⅜
Dec	31¼	32	32½	31¾	31½
May	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	33¾
March	8.35	8.37	8.35	8.37	....
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.17	8.15
Oct.	*8.15	8.20	8.15	8.17	8.15
Dec.	8.22	8.27	8.22	8.25	8.22
Jan.	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.30	8.25
Feb.	8.30	8.32	8.30	8.32	8.27
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	68½	68½
No. 3	....	....	....	65	65
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.55	1.55
Alsike—					
Aug.	....	....	....	8.00	8.00

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—				
Dec.	92⅞	93¼	92⅜	93⅛	92½
May	91⅝	92⅛	91⅜	92	91½
Corn—				
Dec.	54⅞	56	54⅞	56	54⅞
May	50⅝	51¼	50⅜	51¼	50⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	84	84¼	84	84⅛	83¾
May	87	87⅜	87	87⅜	86⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	....	82¾	82¼
May	....	....	....	86¼	86

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	....	82¼	81⅞
May	....	....	....	86	85⅝

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	87⅛	87⅝	87	87⅜	87
May	88	88⅞	87⅞	88⅛	87⅝
July	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	83⅜
Jan	86¾	....	....	....	....
Corn—					
Oct	51¼	51½	51	51¼	50⅜
Dec (new).	45⅛	45⅞	45	45½	45
Deo (old)..	45⅜	46⅛	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜
May	44⅜	45⅛	44⅜	45⅛	44⅝
July	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	44⅝
Oats—					
Oct	....	....	....	29⅝	29¼
Dec	29¼	29¾	29⅛	29⅞	29½
May	31⅞	32	31⅜	32	31⅞
July	30⅞	31	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10
Jan	12.30	12.39	12.30	12.37	12.30
Lard—					
Oct	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
Nov	6.97	7.00	6.97	6.97	7.00
Jan	6.75	6.77	6.75	6.77	6.75
Ribs—					
Oct	7.65	7.67	7.65	7.67	7.65
Jan	6.45	6.47	6.45	6.47	6.45
May	6.65	6.67	6.65	6.67	6.65

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 24.—(Wall Street)—Opening prices were but little affected by the depression in London and gains were mixed with the prevailing losses. General Electric rose ⅞, Delaware & Hudson ¾, Canadian Pacific fell a point, and Amalgamated Copper ⅝.

Buying orders for round amounts flowed into the market, overcoming the early resitancy and putting the general list on a firm basis. Record prices for some of the high priced coalers and a keen demand for some of the better known industrials were in evidence. None of the western stocks were much affected by the demand aside from St. Paul, which rose nearly a point above yesterday's closing. Delaware & Hudson moved up 3¼, American Express 2, and Northwestern, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Reading, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western stocks, Smelting, Pressed Steel Car, General Electric and the Allis Chalmers stocks 1 to 1⅜. Hocking Coal, United States Reduction & Refining and Sugar yielded 1, but the last named recovered. Cotton Oil lost 1½. Profit-taking stopped the rise and the market became heavy and dull at 11 o'clock.

Prices sagged back to the low point and steadied when large transactions were made in Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western, the latter gaining a point. The reaction ran to 2 points in Central Railroad of New Jersey and 3 in Delaware ⅞ Hudson, Rock Island pfd. lost 1, Corn Products pfd. 1¼, and Rutland pfd. sold at a decline of 7 points. Chicago & Eastern Illinois certificates and Kansas City Southern pfd. rose 2¾ and Federal Mining 1¼. The market was dull and heavy again at noon. Bonds were strong.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.....	68¼	68¾	67⅞	68⅜
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co....	141¾	143¾	141⅝	143½
Atchison	89¼	89⅝	88⅜	89⅛
Atchison pfd.	104¾	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
Am. Car & F. Co....	42	42¼	41¼	41⅞
Anaconda	119	119¾	119	119¾
Amal. Copper	85	85½	84⅞	85⅜
Am. Toba. 4s.....	80¼	80½	80	80⅛
Am. Tob. pfd.....	102⅜	102¼	102	102¼
Am. Smelters	129⅞	131½	129¾	130⅜
Am. Woolen Co.....	41¼	42½	40⅝	42⅜
Alton com.	35½	35½	35	35
Balt. & Ohio.....	113⅝	113⅝	113	113¼
B'lyn R. Trans.....	76⅞	77⅜	76¾	77⅜
Chicago & G. W....	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21